Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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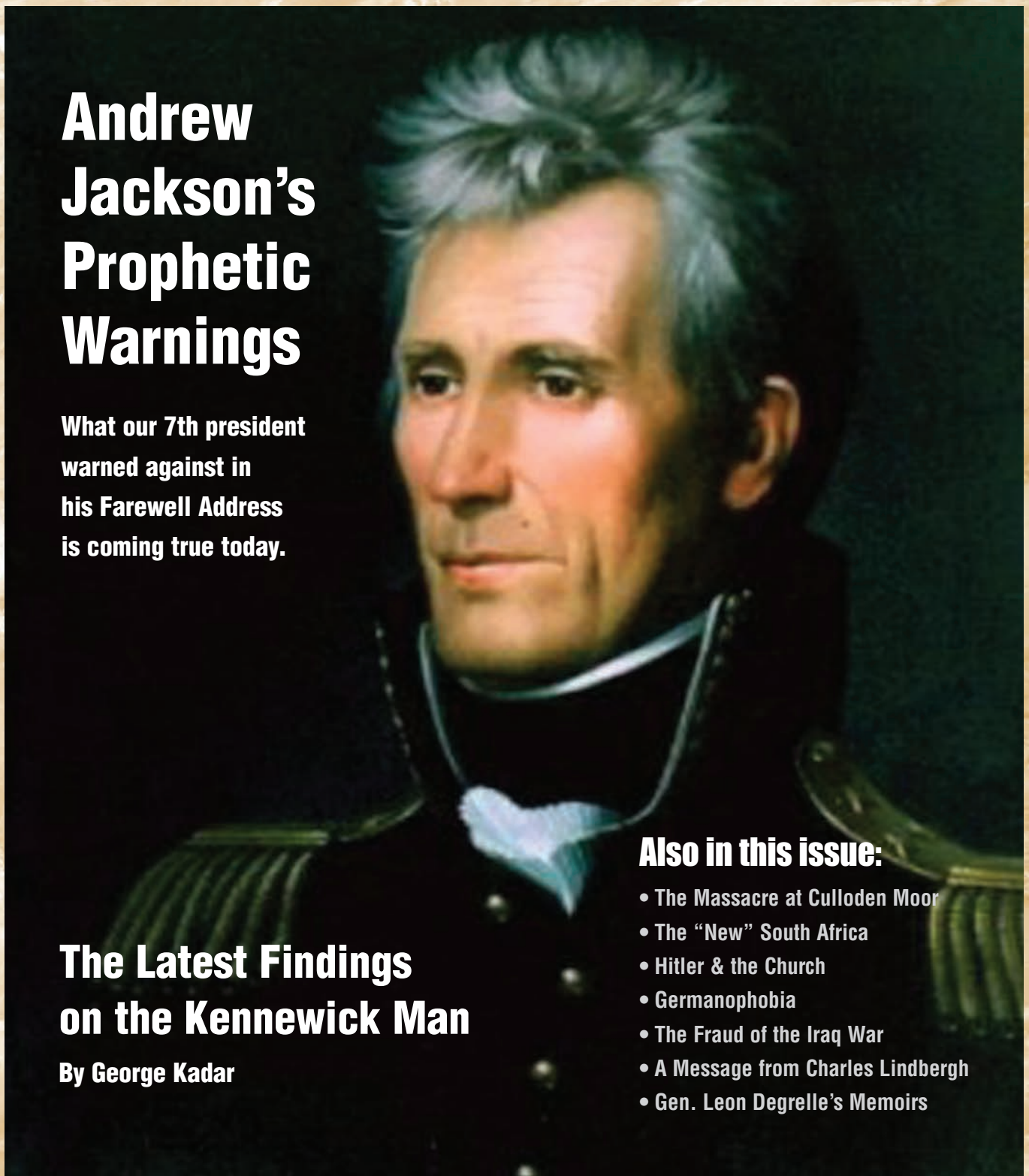

Andrew Jackson's Prophetic Warnings

What our 7th president warned against in his Farewell Address is coming true today.

The Latest Findings on the Kennewick Man

By George Kadar

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- The Massacre at Culloden Moor
- The "New" South Africa
- Hitler & the Church
- Germanophobia
- The Fraud of the Iraq War
- A Message from Charles Lindbergh
- Gen. Leon Degrelle's Memoirs

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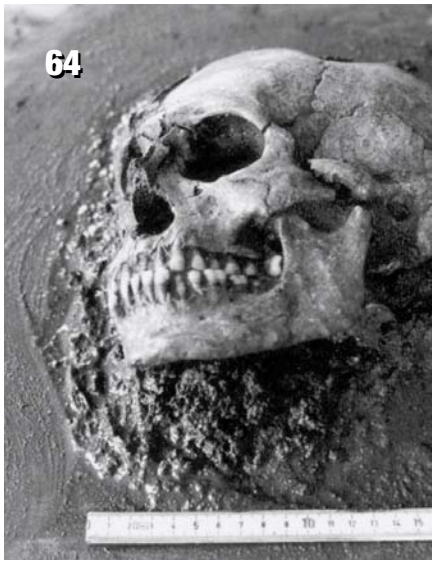

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

We are pleased to announce a contest for TBR readers that will help budding historical Revisionists and also should supply this magazine with additional writers and good articles. Here's an opportunity for you or anyone else to submit an article. If yours is judged the most suitable, you will receive a cash prize of $300. Runnerups will receive other big prizes. (See the back cover for more on this.)

As you know, TBR is published bimonthly, six times a year. The contest begins immediately and will extend through July 31, 2004. Therefore you must submit your article to us by August 1, 2004.

Articles should deal with a significant historical subject and be Revisionist in nature; that is, it should take issue with the establishment historical view. It should be from 3,000 to 8,000 words in length and typewritten, double spaced. In addition to your name and address, please include your phone number or email address.

If you are in possession of historical information not widely known, this is for you. Don't be deterred because you think you're not a writer; if your piece is good in content, we can help you with that. Let us hear from you!

THE KENNEWICK MAN

We are truly thrilled by Mr. George Kadar's article on the Kennewick Man and his "Caucasoid comrades," the quite ancient remains of whom are being found all across America. George has put together a highly readable and comprehensive piece covering all aspects of what has become a touchy subject, treating it with even a touch of humor. We think that you will be as grateful as we are for his submission. George is a longtime TBR subscriber and supporter who proves that any intelligent reader can go head to head against the politically correct bigots of academia.

ANDREW JACKSON: SEER

Andrew Jackson was one of the greatest American populists and nationalists. His life is an inspiration to every American, and should especially be known to youth. That it is not is another indictment against the contemporary American school system.

We are pleased to include in this issue his lengthy farewell address. We are sure that our readers will realize, after reading his address, why it is passed over without a mention in school textbooks on American history.

Primary source data is important for students of history, and it becomes even more important when there is detected an actual campaign of suppression of great men who have shaped history, or who have died trying.

Andrew Jackson's farewell address deals with the problems facing what remains of America today. With incredible prescience, Jackson described the 1913 conspiracy of America's wealthiest men, when they met secretly at Jekyll Island to work out the operational details of the Federal Reserve, and plot how to railroad a bill through a Congress that did not want a central bank.

Free institutions cannot survive against such a concentration of power; even though the gaggle of would-be intellectuals who call themselves conservatives or neo-cons apparently believe that gargantuan banks are somehow evidence of healthy capitalism.

We now read of the plans of the Morgan Bank to acquire Bank One for $58 billion. This is surely a sign of the times, and exactly what Jackson warned against. Can Americans summon enough independence to put a leash on the political/financial power of the banking cartel? ❖

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Publisher: W. A. CARTO
Editor: M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.
Editorial Assistant: JOHN TIFFANY
Art & Production Director: PAUL T. ANGEL
Contributing Editors:

CHRISTOPHER BOLLYN, *Berlin, Germany*
ROBERT CLARKSON, J.D., *Anderson, South Carolina*
TREVOR J. CONSTABLE, *San Diego, California*
HARRY COOPER, *Hernando, Florida*
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TOM VALENTINE, *Naples, Florida*
UDO WALENDY, *Vlotho, Germany*

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Bringing Adolf Hitler Into Accord With the Facts

We see it as our mission to run against the foolish trends of political correctness. We believe that some thoughtful voice must be raised to stand in the way of academics, journalists and the like when they head like lemmings for a cliff. And although it is highly controversial to do so, we intend to tell the truth even if it is fervently denied by every poltroon and brainwashed subject of the realm.

Isn't it about time to admit the obvious: that the image all Americans, Britons and Europeans have of Adolf Hitler is a grotesque caricature of the man?

With childlike faith in the infallible sanctity of the word of our betters—the mighty pen wielders, scriptwriters and their talking heads, preachers and other assorted missionaries of culture distortion—you know, the people who have turned our world into a paradise—we are expected to obediently keep our thoughts focused on a manufactured evil image of this Satan-directed force.

Why is Hitler so evil? If you ask that question, you will no more be told that he chewed rugs, was a raging homosexual, a vampire etc. At least the revision of Hitler's image has come that far.

But it is a sacred article of faith that he not only killed 6 million Jews (or some larger number) but that he deliberately started a war that consumed millions of innocent lives.

Although there are still millions of foolish or ignorant people who believe that he "holocausted" Jews, Holocaust Revisionism has long since dispelled that vicious canard, thanks to the labors of many courageous investigators. For more, see the article on page 43 of this issue by Michael F. Connors and the review of Dr. Arthur Butz's reissued book, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, on page 55.

Of course, one of the main reasons non-Jewish Americans still profess a belief in this imposture is because they are afraid the consequences to their employment or to their social standing if they admit their knowledge of the lie.

And the second reason people in general hate Hitler is also left-over war propaganda—namely, that he started the war that became World War II when President Roosevelt lied and tricked the American people into that needless destructive *auto-da-fé*—so destructive to everyone except the politicians, bankers and arms manufacturers who profited handsomely from the river of blood shed in an unnecessary, foolish and truly evil cause.

That Hitler did everything he could to prevent the war is known to anyone who has read non-establishment books on the subject.

Many of these books have been advertised in the pages of TBR. They are hardly school texts, and the establishment will fight them ever becoming so, but they are gaining acceptance with every hour.

So the two reasons for Hitler hate are completely specious, but we must mention a fact that seems not to be recognized even by most World War II Revisionists—the undeniable fact that Hitler's pre-emptive attack on the Soviet Union literally saved Europe from invasion and submission to Josef Stalin.

It is clear that Stalin, and before him, Lenin and Trotsky, were preparing the Soviet Union for a war of conquest against Europe, from the day the communists consolidated power in Russia. Anyone who has more than a smattering of education about communism knows-that its very essence is to conquer the globe. The evidence is clear that Stalin had built up a war machine vastly more powerful than any combination of European powers, and had it not been for Germany's attack on the USSR on June 22, 1941, all of Europe would have been submerged by the huge Red Army.

Britain's declaration of war in 1939—with FDR as a secret ally, plotting with Winston Churchill even then to bring the United States into the carnage—stands as one of the stupidest and nationally suicidal decisions in history by a leader.

That vainglorious humbug, Churchill, clearly had no sense of history and this cost Britain its empire. But there was one European statesman who saw exactly what Britain's intervention to save the Soviet Union meant—that was Hitler, who privately said so.

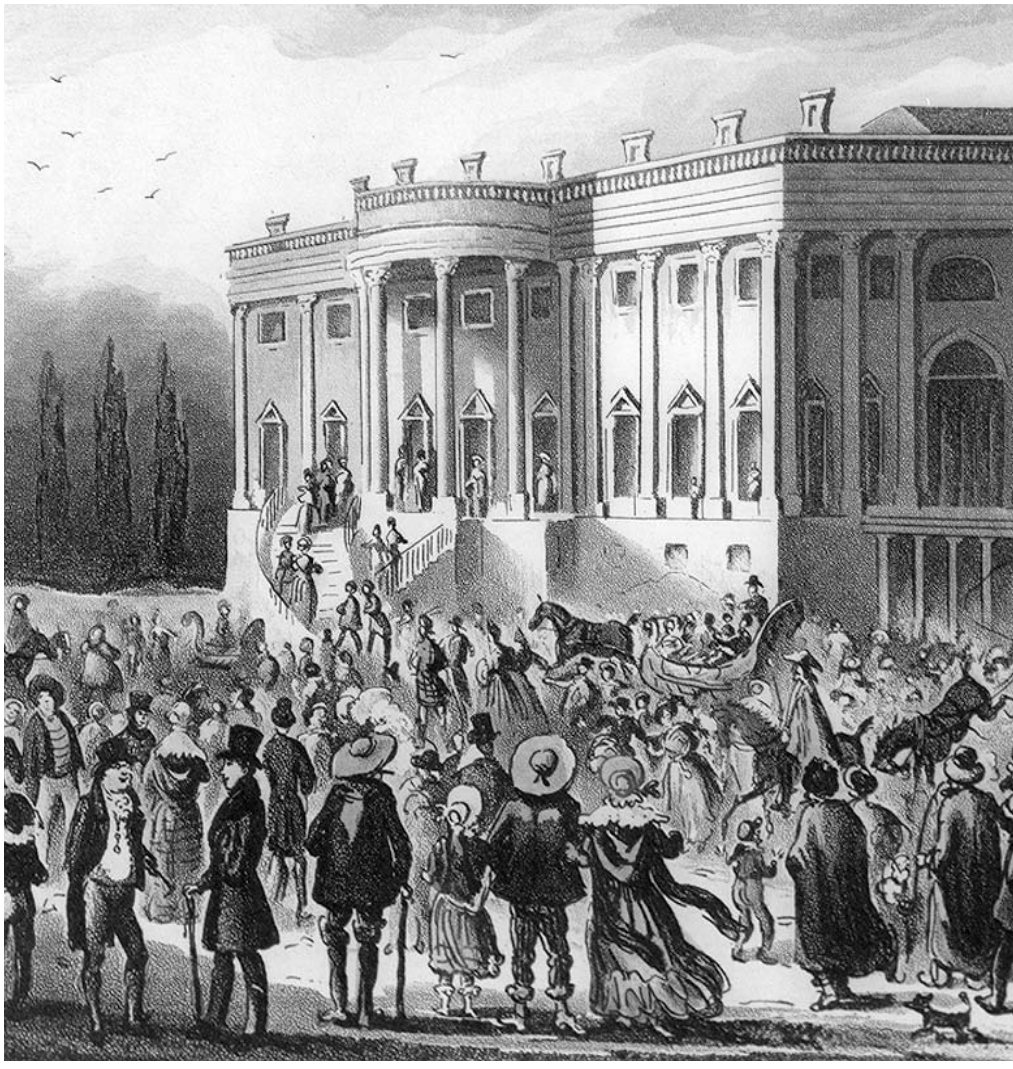
Britain's reason for war was twofold: to destroy an ascendant Germany, which threatened her global supremacy commercially, and to placate the intense pressure from world Jewry. Roosevelt's motive was also twofold and also totally devoid of statesmanship—to ensure a third and fourth term and also Jewish power.

The true story of World War II and its actors is submerged by tons of books and an unending cacophony of lies from the highest steeples. To stand against this juggernaut seems impossible, but mighty movements always have to start this way; and, unless the West is completely destroyed by the inept, stupid and even criminal leadership of the shortsighted and money-directed forces that govern us, these truths will someday become orthodox.

In the meantime, we must do our best to move forward. ❖

—WAC

ANDREW JACKSON was president from 1828 to 1836. This address was his final as a politician, delivered on March 4, 1837. Its significance lies in its prophecies. He warned against the expansion of the federal government, the debasement of the currency, the income tax and the perils of foreign intervention. Contrast Jackson's wisdom with many of the neuters and frauds who occupy Washington today. This address should be read and re-read. It has been moderately edited for length.



A SPEECH BY ANDREW JACKSON

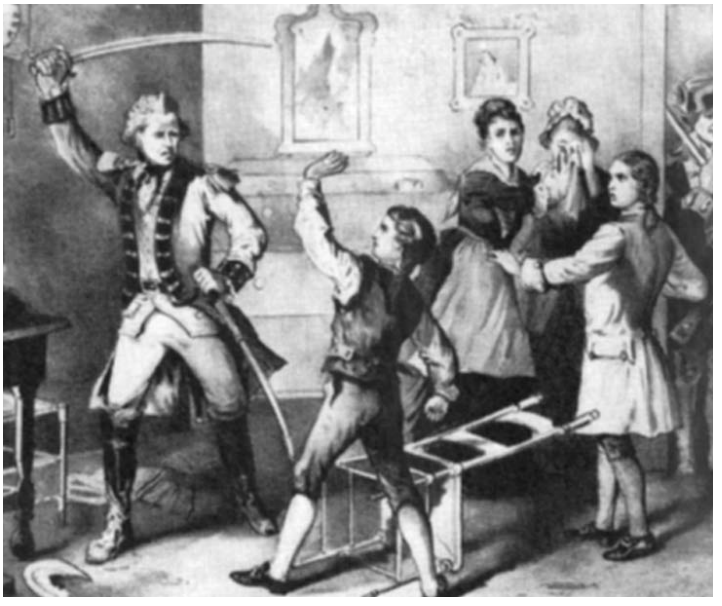
Old Hickory's Farewell Address

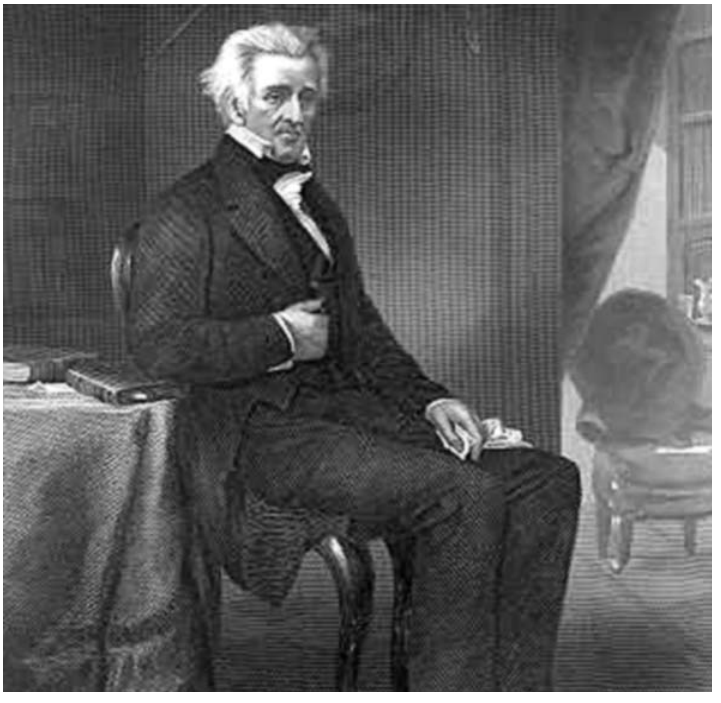
We have now lived almost 50 years under the Constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period, the spirit in which they waged war against each other, and our intimate commercial connections with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our Constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength without the lights of experience to guide it or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our Constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment, and at the end of nearly half a century we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations. . . .

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this government in the spirit of frankness; and I take pleasure in saying that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standings have been surmounted by friendly discussion and the mutual desire to be just, and the claims of our citizens, which have long been withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and I trust a temporary, exception, our relations with every foreign power are now of the most friendly character, our commerce continually expanding and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

Remember George Washington

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the union was earnestly pressed upon his fellow





citizens by the father of his country in his farewell address. He has there told us that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands"; and he has cautioned us in the strongest terms against the formation of parties on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our union and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and perhaps at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment; for when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy, foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen.

The federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment—and he so speaks of it in his address—but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended; and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure it a full and a fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of

Far upper left: View of crowd in front of the White House *during President Andrew Jackson's first inaugural reception in 1829. (The rowdy mob destroyed the furnishings of the White House during the festivities.) Near upper left: A young Jackson in military uniform. He quickly reached the rank of general. Top right: During the Revolutionary War, 14-year-old Andrew Jackson and his older brother Robert were captured by British soldiers in the Battle of Hanging Rock. The officer in command ordered Jackson to clean his boots. Jackson refused. The officer raised his sword to strike a violent blow at the boy's head. Jackson ducked and threw up his left hand. It was cut to the bone, and a gash on his head left a white scar that Jackson carried throughout his long life. Directly above: Jackson in his sunset years. At the conclusion of his public service, Jackson retired to his beloved Tennessee plantation known as the Hermitage. Jackson died in 1845 at the age of 78.*

those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the south against the north and the north against the south, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the union can ever speak without strong emotion.

The Dangers of Sectionalism

Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of state pride and local attachments finds a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other states are their political brethren, and that however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics. . . .

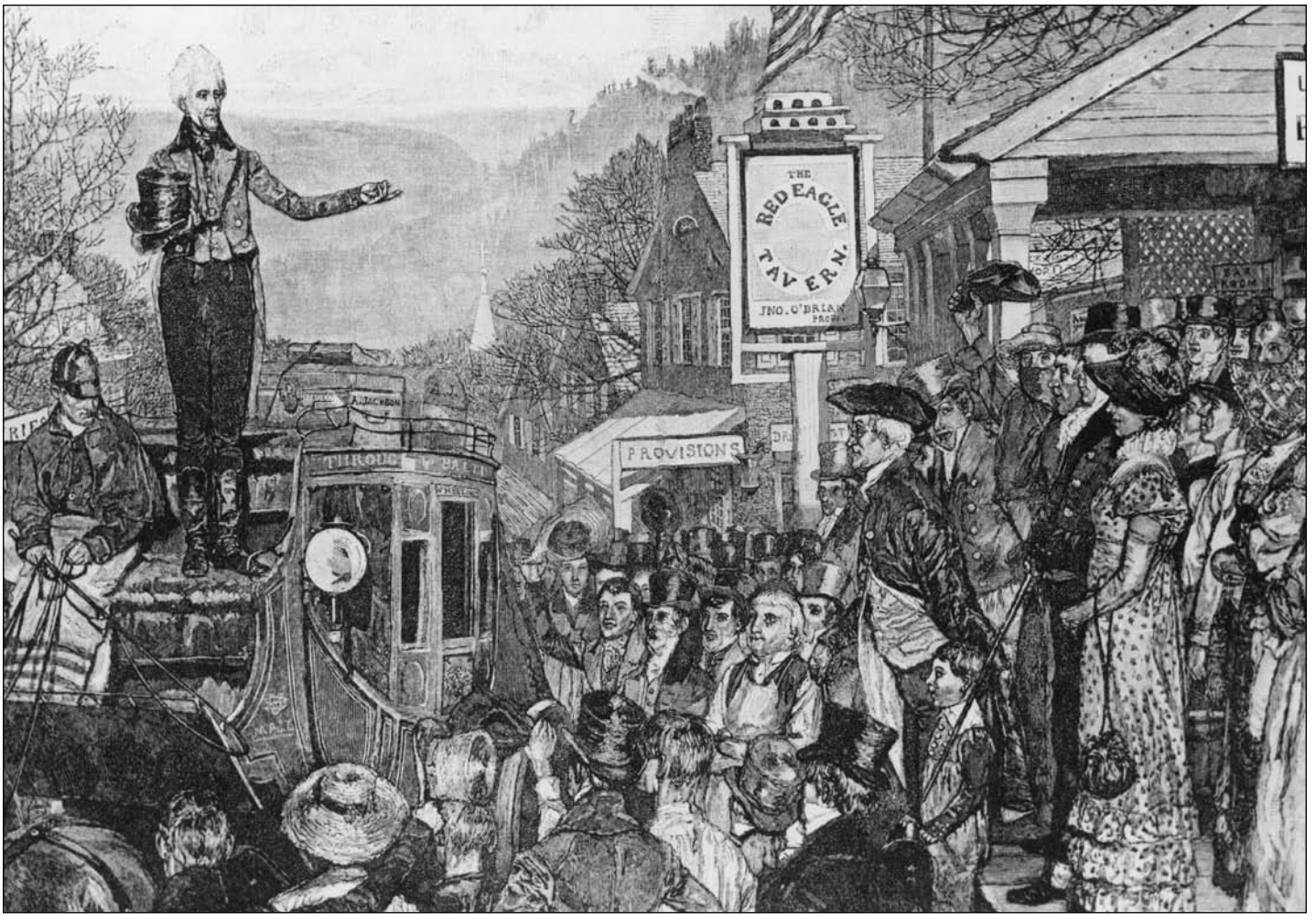
"Artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country."

The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off, new leaders would spring up, and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty states, without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another, armed for mutual aggression, loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders, seeking aid against each other from foreign powers, insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until, harassed with conflicts and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this government and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the union and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties. . . .

But in order to maintain the union unimpaired it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should at all times stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts or repealed by Congress no individual or combination of individuals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government and be unworthy of the name if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression on the part of the government as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people. And no citizen who loves his country would in any case whatever resort to forcible resistance unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the union and with it an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrong, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the Constitution cannot be maintained nor the union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the general government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several states bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every state should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other states, and they should frown upon any proceeding within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several states must frequently differ from one another in important particulars, and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted—principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent states. But each state has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure, and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other states or the rights of the union, every state must be the sole judge of the measures



President-elect Andrew Jackson, *standing atop a carriage, pauses to speak to some townspeople while on the way to his inauguration. This realistic illustration appeared in* Harper's Weekly *in 1881 and was drawn by Howard Pyle, the Norman Rockwell of his time. A native of Delaware, the much-beloved Pyle founded the Brandywine School of Painting, among whose students were numbered N.C. Wyeth and Maxfield Parrish. Besides his artwork, Pyle was also an author, who wrote and illustrated many books, including* The Story of King Arthur and His Knights*,* Men of Iron *and* The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood*.*

proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other states to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the union was formed, and must endanger its safety. . . .

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the general government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free government can stand without virtue in the people and a lofty spirit of patriotism, and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice—full and ample justice—to every portion of the United States should be the ruling principle of every freeman and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it is state or national.

Against Enlargement of Government

It is well known that there have always been those among us who wish to enlarge the powers of the general government, and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created, and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed, for one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of

constructive powers or supposed advantages or temporary circumstances shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the general government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have in effect but one consolidated government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the states and to confine the action of the general government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

Abuse of Taxing Power

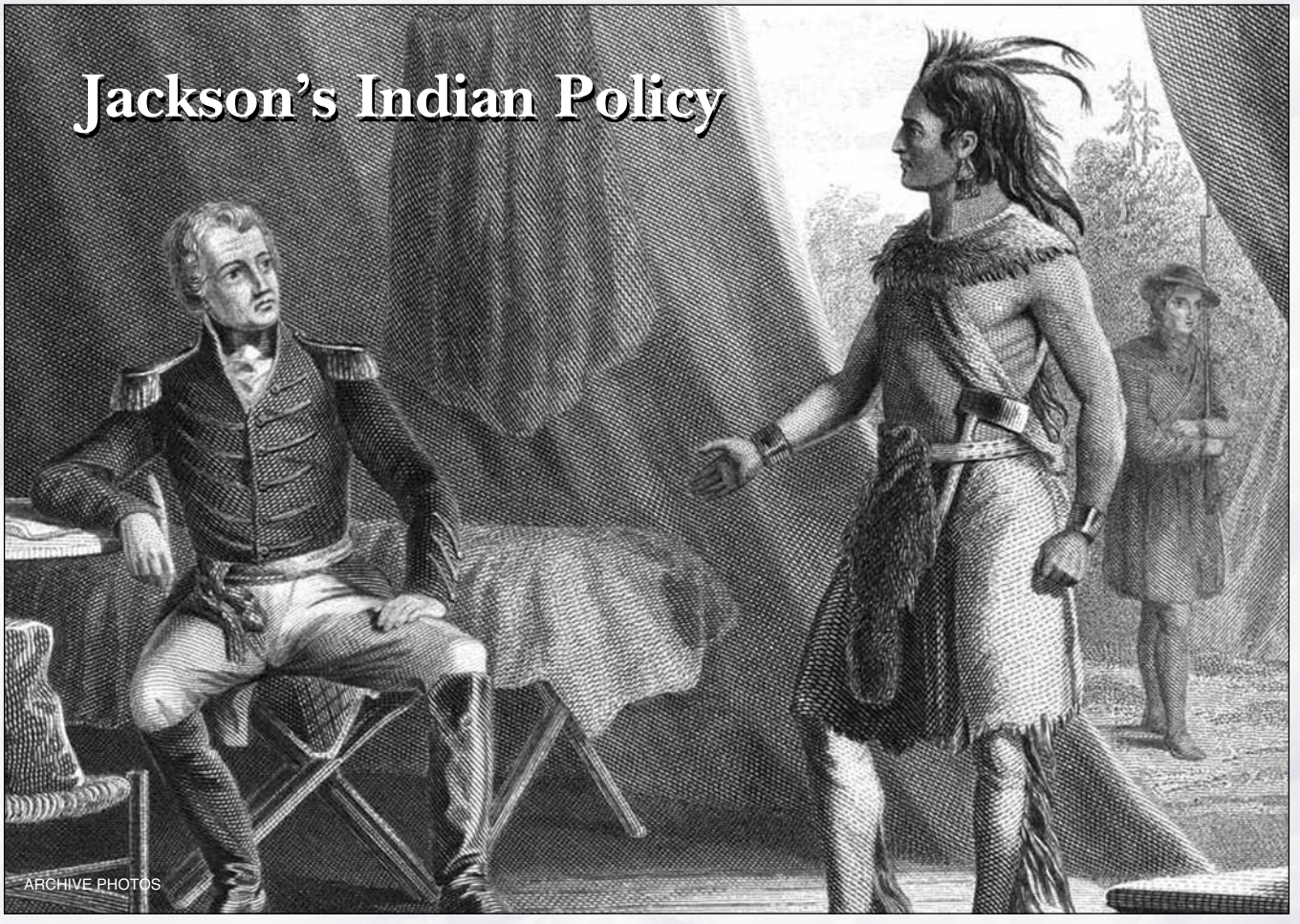
There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the federal government so liable to abuse than the taxing power. The productive and convenient source of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real tax payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the tax gatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer, and as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imports is drawn from their pockets.

Congress has no right under the Constitution to take money from the people unless it is equipped to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may indeed happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them, and in such a case it is unquestionably the duty of the government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the Constitution nor taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the government.

"You will yet find there is a constant effort to induce the general government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people."

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find there is a constant effort to induce the general government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to produce heavy duties on commerce and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service, and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agriculture and laboring classes of society and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon congress, and in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up in various quarters to squander the money and to purchase support. Thus one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed when the executive department of the government by its veto endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people when the subject was brought before them sustained the course of the executive, and this plan of unconstitutional expenditures for the purpose of corrupt influence, is I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue and burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the government is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff and to produce an overflowing treasury are too strong and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the federal government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several states by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the general government and annually divided among the states; and if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the states should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will before long find themselves oppressed with debts which they are simply unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support high tariff in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. The federal government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles or the Constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and if persisted in will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people—from the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the states, where it is to be disposed of by leading state politicians, who have friends of favor and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it and who have most need of it and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is



Andrew Jackson has been vilified as a cruel oppressor *of Indians. While there is an element of truth to this charge, the situation is less simple than one might think. Jackson was a complex and conflicted man. He grew up in the shadow of Indian massacres of settlers on the frontier. As he rose to prominence, an obsession took control of Jackson's mind: The Indians must go West—even those who fought alongside him in the various alliances that pitted Americans against the British and other tribes. Yet, after one bloody battle, he saved a 10-month-old Indian boy to adopt and raise as his own son. And even as his political position against them hardened, Jackson continued decades-long friendships with many Indian chiefs. Why then did Jackson sell out his Indian friends? He may well have thought he had no choice. At the outset, he feared Indians along the frontier might join with European powers intent on winning territory. Later, Jackson grew to believe removal was the only way to appease white settlers. Had the Indians remained where they were, they would have been engulfed by the whites. Jackson arguably rescued these people from annihilation. Above, Jackson meets with Chief William Weatherford (also known as Red Eagle) of the Creek Confederacy.*

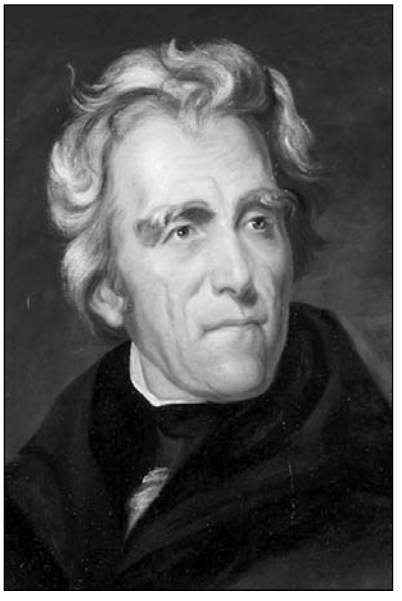
to confine the general government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes except for those purposes enumerated in the Constitution, and if its income is found to exceed these wants it should be forthwith reduced and the burden of the people so far lightened.

Beware of the Money Powers

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several states upon the same subject, drove from circulation the constitutional currency and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper, and we ought not on that account to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. Honest and even enlightened men are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency; and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations, thereby rendering property insecure and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount. In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted by the prospect of gain or by influence of those who hope to profit by it to extend their issue of paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business; and when these issues have been pushed on from day to day, until the public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given, suddenly curtail their issues and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks by this means save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here. These ebbs and flows in the currency and these indiscreet extensions of credit naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands and various kinds of stock which within the last year or two seized upon such a multitude of our citizens and threatened to pervade all classes of society and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry.



PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON
Bane of the bankers.

It is not by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of our country; but if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor, it will multiply the number of dependents on bank accommodations and bank favors; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruptions, which will find its way into your public councils and destroy at no distant day the purity of your government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless, and all of it is easily counterfeited in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. These frauds are most generally perpetrated in the smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business, and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the laboring classes of society, whose situation and pursuits put it out of their power to guard themselves from its impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence. It is the duty of every government so to regulate its currency as to protect this numerous class, as far as practicable, from the imposition of avarice and fraud. It is more especially the duty of the United States, where the government is emphatically the government of the people, and where this respectable portion of our citizens are so proudly distinguished from the laboring classes of all other nations by their independent spirit, their love of liberty, their intelligence and their high tone of moral character. Their industry in peace is the source of our wealth and their bravery in war has covered us with glory; and the government of the United States will but ill discharge its duties if it leaves them a prey to such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interest cannot be effectually protected unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone of the paper currency are sufficient to call for immediate reform; but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention.

Recent events have proved that the paper-money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions, and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of a few and to govern by corruption or force are aware of its power and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals not greatly disproportioned to each other, they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although in the present state of the currency these banks may and do operate injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns and the moral tone of society, yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purposes of political influence, and whatever may be the dispositions of some of their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods.

But when the charter of the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress, it perfected the schemes of the paper system and gave its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain from the commencement of the federal government to the present hour. The immense capital and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them, which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce at its pleasure, at any time and in any quarter of the union, by controlling the issues of other banks and permitting an expansion or compelling a general contraction of the circulating medium, according to its own will.

The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon generally became its obedient instruments, ready at all times to execute its mandates; and with the banks necessarily went also that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business, and who are therefore obliged, for their own safety, to propitiate the favor of the money power by

distinguished zeal and devotion in its service. The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was to concentrate the whole money power of the union, with its boundless means of corruption and its numerous dependents, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head, thus organizing this particular interest as one body and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward upon any occasion its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount or the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the amount of the circulating medium, and to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the union, and to bestow prosperity or bring ruin upon any city or section of the country as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized and with such a weapon in its hands, would likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people in order to compel them to submit to its demands cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few, and this organized money power from its secret conclave would have directed the choice of your highest officers and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your government might for a time have remained, but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the federal government beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States, and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction and of permitting temporary circumstances or the hope of better promoting the public welfare to influence in any degree our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the general government. Let us abide by the Constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode if it is found defective.

Predicting the Federal Reserve

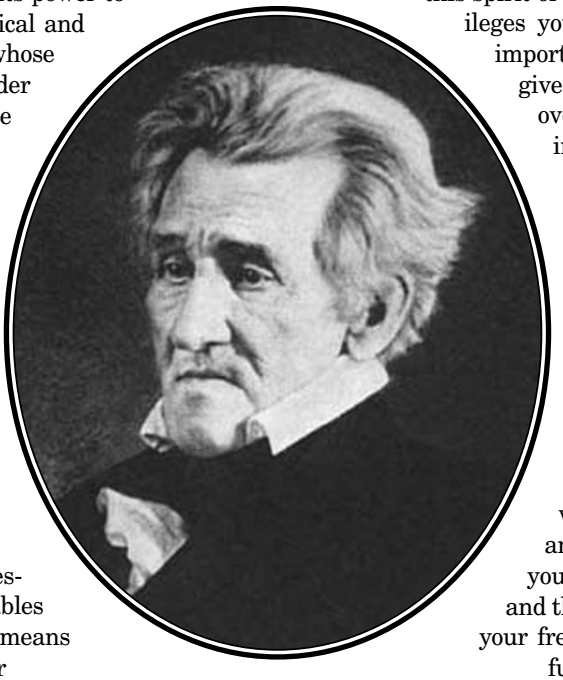
The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the Constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves

Rachel: A Woman Wronged

Rachel Donelson, at 17, while living in Kentucky, married Capt. Lewis Robards, of a prominent family. His coarse, violent and unreasoning jealousy made it impossible for her to live with him. In 1790 they separated, and she heard that he was filing for divorce. She fled to the refuge of her mother's house in Nashville. There she met Andrew Jackson, who was rooming with her mother. Rachel was to be the consuming passion of his life. Smitten, Jackson devoted himself to her protection. The difficulties of legally dissolving a marriage in the 1790s were enormous. Prior to the Revolution you could not get a divorce in the Southern colonies. After the Revolution, a more liberated school of thought took hold and people entertained the idea of freedom in general. Once the new republic was formed, states, especially in the west, began to consider allowing divorce. Still, special acts of legislation had to be passed for permission to pursue divorce.

Jackson and his fiancée were married in 1791 in the false, but honest, belief that Robards had been granted a legal divorce by the Virginia legislature. Robards actually did not have the marriage dissolved until 1793, and it was news of this valid divorce that revealed to Jackson and Rachel the illegality of their relationship. Stunned, they promptly remarried in January 1794, but Robards and later enemies of Jackson were wont to charge him with having stolen another man's wife and, worse, having lived with her in adultery from 1791 to 1794. The press vilified Rachel and Andrew over and over. After the election, Rachel stated that she did not want to live in the White House. She got her wish, dying of an apparent heart attack. The president believed that he was partly responsible for her death; he believed that had he checked the records more diligently, Rachel would have been spared humiliation. Jackson's devotion to Mrs. Jackson was intense, and his pistol was always ready for the rash man who should dare to speak of her slightingly.

you, therefore, to be watchful in your states as well as in the federal government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the general government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will resort to the states and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages and state interests and state pride they will endeavor to establish in the different states one moneyed institution with overgrown capital and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined, and in the state in which it is chartered the money power will be able to embody its whole strength and to move together with undivided force to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes of society, and over whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependent on bank facilities the dominion of the state monopoly will be absolute and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency the money power would in a few years govern the state and control its measures, and if a sufficient number of states can be induced to create such establishments the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.



ANDREW JACKSON

Late in life, Jackson sat for this portrait photograph.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical and the laboring classes have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations, and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city or in a small district of country by means of personal communications with each other, but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them who hope to grow rich without labor by their countenance and favor, and who are therefore always ready to execute their wishes.

The planter, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country—men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which they are able to control, from the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different states, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your states and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges you will in the end find that the most important powers of government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system and its natural association—monopoly and exclusive privilege—have already struck their roots too deep in the soil, and will require all your efforts to check its further growth and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by these abuses and desire to perpetuate them will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the general government as well as in the states, and will seek by every artifice to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you everyone placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed; and while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject that you must not hope the conflict will be neither a short one nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared during my administration of the government to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and something, I

trust, has been done toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object; but enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied if you determine upon it.

Protecting America's Borders

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over without notice the important considerations which should govern your policy toward foreign powers.

It is unquestionably our true interest to cultivate the friendliest understanding with every nation and to avoid by every honorable means the calamities of war, and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all.

But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of seacoast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the Navy as our natural means of defense. It will in the end be found to be the cheapest and most effectual, and now is the time, in a season of peace and with an overflowing revenue, that we can year after year add to its strength without increasing the burdens of the people. . . .

Farewell

In presenting to you, my fellow citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the government in the high office with which you twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States under our free and happy institutions has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man, and from the earliest ages of history to the present day there never have been 13 millions of people associated in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among you—from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition and inordinate thirst for power—which factions will be formed and liberty endangered.

It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He who holds in His hands the destinies of nations make you worthy of the favors He has bestowed and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge He has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty and that He has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell. ❖

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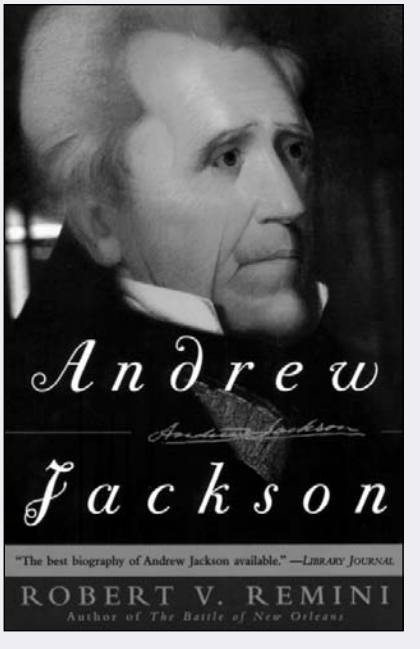
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The New South Africa

BY ROBERT LOGAN

The end of European colonization and white rule in Africa has not benefited the indigenous peoples at all. Even South Africa, a First World and first-rate nation a decade ago, is gradually reverting to barbarism. According to a former South African intelligence agent, P.J. Pretorius, the former white-controlled government of South Africa was systematically subverted and finally, in 1994, replaced by former members of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP), many of whom were and remain communists, although some may parade under other auspices. The living standards in most African countries, South Africa and Zimbabwe (the old Rhodesia) included, have fallen precipitously since the whites have turned government to the "natives."

Upon his return this year from his African trek from Cairo to Cape Town, Paul Theroux, America's foremost travel writer, described conditions on the "Dark Continent" today. "Africa is materially more decrepit than it was when I first knew it, less educated, more pessimistic, more corrupt, and you can't tell the politicians from the witch doctors."[1] Theroux had lived quite contentedly in Malawi for some years in the 1960s shortly after that country had received its independence.

In the special case of South Africa, New World Order policies have resulted in an exodus of whites and an influx of Africans from central Africa.

The Dutch Boers had settled the land around the Cape in the 1600s, which at that time was sparsely populated by Bushmen and Hottentots. The British seized the area in 1806 and, following the discovery of diamonds and gold, the English and Dutch communities expanded rapidly.

The secular philosophy of Freemasonry allied with like-minded Jewish groups shared by the two great mercantile powers differed from the Christian mentality of the European colonizers they replaced. The English and Jewish elements in South Africa are, for the most part, city people concerned more with business undertakings, trade, international dealings, and the like, while the Boers are attached to the land, favoring independence and nationalism. South Africa is a profitable raw materials source for the English and Jewish communities, but for the Boers, it is their homeland.

The Boers, resenting the English intruders, trekked north and founded two separate republics: the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Preferring to exist and work independently, the Boers had little need of native labor. The British and the Jews, on the other hand, needed native labor desperately to work the gold and other mining fields. Meanwhile, Zulus, Xhosas, Swazis and Sothos began migrating in from the north to seek employment in the now flourishing land. Only the Zulus, who retained their independent homeland, became allies of the Boers. The other African tribes cooperated with the English.

As British expansion continued, and Boer resentment seethed, the Anglo-Boer War was fought to decide who would rule South Africa. After a costly, hard-fought victory and the introduction of the world's first concentration camps for Boer women and children, the victorious British formally established the Union of South Africa, incorporating the two Boer republics. But by 1948, with the victory of Daniel Malan's National Party, the Boers assumed power democratically and immediately withdrew from the British Commonwealth, establishing the Republic of South Africa (RSA).

By the early 1960s South Africa reached its greatest economic success and strength under the leadership of Hendrik Verwoerd. The rand was considered the most stable currency in the world and bought for investment worldwide. In August 1971 President Nixon took the United States off the gold standard because U.S. gold holdings were dangerously low. The RSA's unemployment and taxes were low; economic growth was high. Verwoerd encouraged and increased white immigration and investment from abroad. Black immigration also grew.[2]

Apartheid or "separate development," somewhat resembling the separate-but-equal policy existing in the United States until the 1960s, became official RSA government race policy. Separate homelands, called Bantustans, were established by the Afrikaners for the various tribes in the traditional ancestral tribal areas. The blacks had little or no rights in the white territories. The homeland concept, whatever the injustices, was still superior to the American solution of setting up reservations for American Indians.

These "fabulous years," as the Afrikaners referred to them, came to an end when a "deranged" Greek immigrant, Demetrio Tsafendas, assassinated President Verwoerd while he was

Studies suggest as many as 10 million South Africans will have died *of AIDS-related illnesses by 2010. The World Health Organization says 250,000 people already die from them each year. According to UNAIDS, average life expectancy in South Africa is only 47 years, instead of 66, because of AIDS. Some 5 million of South Africa's 44 million people have HIV. Orphanages are bursting with children whose families have fallen victim to AIDS: 2 million are expected by 2010. Some companies have barred employees from going to more then two funerals a week. Because of ignorance and cultural proclivities, the deadly disease is spreading through the black population like wildfire, being carried by truckers and others travelling across the "Dark Continent"—which may be the "Empty Continent" soon. Yet only just recently has President Thabo Mbeki admitted the link between HIV and AIDS. Above, South African AIDS activists gather to bring attention to their plight.*

addressing the Parliament. Most Afrikaners believe that the British MI6 and the CIA arranged the murder and the transition to black rule. A previous unsuccessful attempt on the president's life (two close-range pistol shots to the head) had been made in April 1960 by one David Pratt, also described as a deranged loner.[3]

Jaap Marais, a veteran supporter of Verwoerd's policies, commented on the assassination:

> There were many reasons why Verwoerd had to be murdered. The success of the separate development policy in South Africa was certainly one important reason. The policy was so successful that it was about to be adopted in Mozambique, Rhodesia, and Southwest Africa. Had this been done, the influence of the Afrikaners in all of southern Africa would have been considerably strengthened. For that reason, Britain had to oppose it under all circumstances. This was, for example, the reason why the British were even prepared to deliver Rhodesia to a communist government. The same pertains to Southwest Africa. The second main reason was the South African money lords. They wanted Verwoerd to "accommodate" his policy with respect to nonwhites so as to increase their profits. . . . It was primarily the enterprises operated by the Jewish businessmen Oppenheimer and Ruppert that controlled matters. There is no doubt about that. In January 1966, Dr. Verwoerd said in Parliament that he would oppose the monopolies because they harmed South Africa. Oppenheimer and Ruppert naturally took the hint.[4]

The decline in South African fortunes set in after the assassination of Verwoerd and the appointment of John V. Forster as prime minister (1966-78) and his eventual election to the presidency (1978-79). The absolute nadir of South African fortunes was not to be reached until August 1989 when Frederik W. de Klerk, Broederbonder, Freemason and recipient of the highest B'nai B'rith award, became president. De Klerk's brother, Willem, a professor, was an early activist in the psychological war against the white government.

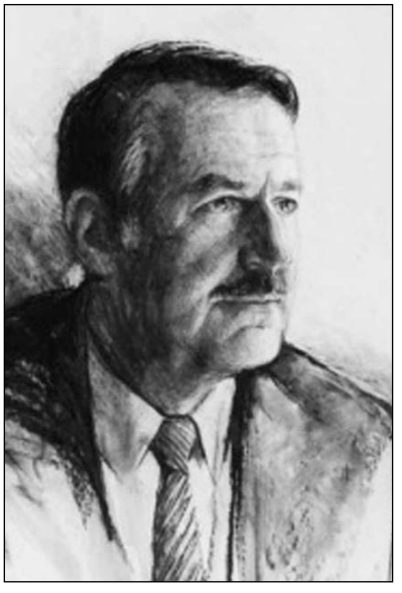
It was Willem who introduced such terms as *verligtes* (enlightened) and *verkramptes* (blind), the former encouraging and praising all measures to end Apartheid, and the latter, referring to the conservatives who fought to keep South Africa strong, viable and white. Millions of American dollars were funneled to the *verligtes* camp.

Marais denies that fear of black uprisings or economic sanctions had much to do with the Vorster government's abandonment of Verwoerd's policies. The South African military was stronger than ever, and the country was quite capable of surviving sanctions.

Marais maintains that the true reasons were financial and economic:

> As the people began to lose confidence in the post-Verwoerd policies, the outside pressure began to have a greater effect on the economy. In the 1980s, Oppenheimer himself said that the boycotts had contributed little or nothing to the elimination of Apartheid. It was much more the international banks that were decisive. In the 1970s the inflation rate rose from 2 percent to 7 percent, while the growth rate fell from 6 percent to 3 percent. In the 1980s the inflation rate rose to 16 percent, while the economy almost stagnated with a 1 percent growth (stagflation). The inflation naturally had its effect on the value of the rand. As a result, foreign loans became much more costly, which was precisely what the international banks had intended because the more South Africa fell into debt, the more dependent it became, and the easier it was to pressure.[5]

According to P.J. Pretorius, former RSA national intelligence agent, the reorganization of all of Southern Africa had been planned in Washington and London for some time.[6] He lists the goals of a Rockefeller-Rothschild-Oppenheimer Plan, hatched in 1960 that advocated: 1) installing an economic super government in the southern part of the African continent; 2) merging the economies of Angola, Zaire, Zambia, Rhodesia, Malawi, Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa; 3) removing Dr. Verwoerd; 4) stamping out Portuguese control in Mozambique and Angola; and 5) turning political reform in southern Africa into a democratic system.



PIK BOTHA
CIA's main asset in 1970s South Africa.

Harry Oppenheimer (now deceased) was considered by Pretorius to be the South African representative of the Rothschild empire—the power behind the Anglo-American (incorporating De Beers) conglomerate, which still maintains its global monopoly on the diamond market. Harry Oppenheimer moved to London after having brokered the transfer of the South African government to black rule. He is today succeeded by his son Jonathan in London, where the corporation had sales of $5.15 billion in 2002.

Early in 1960 Harry Oppenheimer founded the South African Foundation as an accessory to the Rockefeller-CIA plan with the aim of destroying the power of the Afrikaner Broederbond and the National Party. This was achieved through the subversive activities of certain Afrikaner Freemasons and Jews who subscribed to the reorganization plan. According to Pretorius, Anton Ruppert, Harry Oppenheimer, Hendrik van den Bergh of the security police, and John Vorster as minister of justice collaborated with MI6 and the CIA to have Dr. Verwoerd murdered.

Further, according to Pretorius, in 1978 Pik Botha, as minister of foreign affairs, became the CIA's main asset on South African soil. During 1979-80 he made several flights to the United States for discussions and strategy planning with Prof. Samuel Huntington and Dr. Chester Crocker, who were involved with the Rockefeller Foundation's research on an American strategy for southern Africa. For his services, Pik Botha received American citizenship in 1983.

The de Klerk brothers, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, Minister of Sports Piet Koornhof, who integrated sports in South Africa, President John B. Vorster, chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond and the Enlightened Action Movement Gerrit Viljoen, and the head of military intelligence (Com. Ops.) Gen. Tienie Groenewald, Pretorius maintains, had been working for foreign intelligence services since the 1960s.

Pretorius asserts that Groenewald, as an agent of the SA National Intelligence Service (Identification Number 93G1092-MG), had—since 1993—passed the names of persons who were opposed to de Klerk's policies on to the American, British and German intelligence services. Groenewald also headed the "Enlightened Action Movement." Groenewald was eventually granted American citizenship.

In 1980 the Rockefeller Foundation Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward southern Africa published its objectives for the future of southern Africa: 1) To make clear the fundamental and continued opposition of the U.S. government against the system of apartheid with special emphasis on the exclusion of blacks from an effective share in political power; 2) To promote true political power sharing in South Africa with a minimum of violence and by exerting systematic pressure on South Africa; 3) To support organizations working toward change in South Africa, to develop black leadership and to promote welfare among blacks; 4) To assist in the economic development of other states in southern Africa which includes scaling down the imbalance in their economic relations with South Africa; and 5) To mitigate the impact when import of key materials from South Africa is stopped.

To many Afrikaners, Rockefeller (David, at that time) had a special entree and rapport with the CIA and State Department. Most of the higher officials in both departments are members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Henry Kissinger and later Zbigniew Brzezinski are seen as Rockefeller employees assigned to the White House as security advisers or secretary of State.

The reader will remember the 1960s in America as a period of great social and racial revolution. Protests against the Vietnam War, black discontent and the civil rights movement, the assassinations of the Kennedys and Martin Luther King, the passage of a new U.S. immigration law limiting the number of Europeans permitted to enter the United States while increasing the quotas from Asia, Africa, and Central America, drug use and sexual license were endemic. Both American political parties were intent on winning the black vote in America by showing that their sympathies were with them in South Africa.

In the 1990s the Clinton administration dealt sympathetically

with Randall Robinson, the executive director of Trans-Africa, an extreme leftist "black consciousness" movement, lobbying for the U.S. government to exert pressure against the whites ruling South Africa.

Former President Mandela's and presiding President Mbeki's communist credentials are well documented. In July 1963, in a surprise raid to apprehend those responsible for a campaign of political sabotage that had rocked the country and threatened a coup d'etat, South African security police arrested, among other, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki (father of Thabo Mbeki), Raymond Mhlaba, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel "Rusty" Bernstein, Bob Hepple, Dennis Goldberg, Arthur and Hazel Goldreich and James Kantor. The trial that resulted from the raid became known as the Rivonia Trial, named after the suburb outside Johannesburg where the raid and arrests took place. Of the non-blacks only Goldberg was tried and found guilty; most of the blacks were tried and imprisoned

Walter Sisulu, who was perhaps Mandela's political godfather and oldest adviser, died in the spring of 2003.

The prominence of Jewish names among the communist conspirators was no surprise to the Afrikaners. Although there were only about 70,000 Jews, or less than 2 percent of some 4 million whites and about 0.17 percent of the entire population, they occupied most of the executive positions in the SACP. The phrase "white communist" had become almost synonymous with "Jewish," since, with few exceptions, Afrikaners remained loyal to the government, which, of course, was their own creation.

Glenn Frankel, editor of *The Washington Post Magazine*, has described the trial by focusing on three families caught up in the event.[7] They are Ruth First, wife of Joe Slovo (a Jewish Soviet KGB colonel who wrote the constitution for the new government and leader of the SACP); Hilda and Rusty Bernstein, committed communists; and Ann Marie Wolpe, wife of activist Harold Wolpe. Because the vast majority of the white defendants were Jewish, and to avoid the stigma of being labeled anti-Semitic, the South African government appointed a loyal Jewish attorney, Perry Yutar, to head up the prosecution, and a gentile, Bram Fischer, an erstwhile Rhodes scholar and one of the very few Afrikaners who was a communist, as the defense attorney.

Frankel freely acknowledges that most of the white communists were Jews who had emigrated from Lithuania and gravitated to the political left. South Africa had been quite liberal through the 1940s, but in 1950 it finally banned the Communist Party, at which time the communists joined up with the ANC to form *Umkhonto we Sizwe* (Spear of the Nation), where they, the communist Jews, soon occupied the central committee. Slovo ran *Umkhonto we Sizwe* in exile and later joined Mandela's government. Communism, it seemed to Frankel, gave them a moral certainty that Christianity provided to the majority.

The importance of the communists in overturning the white government in South Africa is noted in the following exchange between Theroux and Nadine Gordimer, South African Nobel Prize winner who chose to remain in South Africa. Theroux asks if she was a member of a political party in the transition period. Gordimer replies: "I suppose I could have joined the Liberal Party, but they were so weak. And whom did they represent? I thought hard about the SACP. But it was too late for me. I

PETER ANDREWS/REUTERS

South African Crime Orgy

A serious crime is committed every 17 seconds in South Africa. In addition to the high rate of murder, there is a belief among many blacks that sex with a virgin can cure HIV/AIDS. As a result, rape of infants and children is at an all-time high. Today in South Africa, babies are being raped, infected and then dumped at garbage disposal sites at an alarming rate. According to a report by South Africa's Police Service, children are the victims of 41 percent of all rapes and attempted rapes reported in the country. Over 15 percent of all reported rapes are against children under 11, and another 26 percent against children 12-17. For the year 2000, some 58 children were raped or the victims of rape attempts in South Africa every day. The trend is worsening. Police statistics show that in 2000, 21,538 rapes and attempted rapes of children under the age of 18 were reported. The KwaZulu-Natal province topped the list, with 4,797 reported cases in 2000, followed by Gauteng province (Transvaal) with 4,316. Figures for 2001 were similar. This level of crime contrasts with 1994, for example, when a total of 7,559 cases were reported—about one-third of the 2000 level. Ninety-nine percent of the people caring for black babies rescued from the dumps are white. *Upper photo:* A victim of a shooting in South Africa is hauled away. Johannesburg is now the murder capital of the world. *Lower photo:* A demonstration of an anti-carjacking "Blaster" flame-thrower in Johannesburg. With the rampant crime committed against car owners in South Africa, the Blaster flame-thrower, which is attached underneath a car, is to be used as a self-defense device against potential carjackers.

should have joined earlier. Yet I have the greatest respect for the communists here. We would never have achieved our freedom without them."[8]

In the elections of 1999 Thabo Mbeki succeeded Mandela as president. Although no one ran as a candidate of the SACP, 17 of the 28 ANC representatives in the cabinet are members of the SACP. In the previous Mandela cabinet, 10 of the 18 ANC representatives in the cabinet were communists. This is not unusual, however. After the collapse of the Soviet Union (some say only the name was changed; the state capitalists became private capitalists) many European communists were elected to office in their respective countries under different party names.

The new nominal president of the South African Reserve Bank is Tito Mboweni, a man with no previous experience in banking. Many believe, however, that the real head of the bank is Gill Marcus, not a black communist but a Jew. Two other vital positions, the minister of finance and minister of trade and industry, were filled by two other Jewish communists, Trevor Manuel and Alec Erwin. Helena Dolny, former wife of Joe Slovo, is the executive director of the Land Bank. Ronnie Kasrils, another Jewish communist, is the minister of water affairs and forestry. Louise Tager was appointed chairman of Spoornet, South Africa's railway system. Michael Katz was made ANV-SACP's chief consultant on taxation, and Meyer Kahn was selected to be the managing direct of the police service. The supreme legal authority in South Africa today consists of 11 judges, of which 3 (Richard Goldstone, Arthur Chaskalson, and Albert Sachs) are Jewish, or 27 percent of the court.[9]

About 20 percent of South African blacks have AIDS, yet Mbeki continues to insist that the HIV virus does not cause AIDS. Child rapes are common because of the native belief that sex with a virgin cures AIDS.

After seeing the changes that had taken place throughout post-colonial Africa, Paul Theroux, exhausted and disillusioned at what he had witnessed, sickness and the theft of his notes and souvenirs, could only mutter: "And so I arrived home Africanized, robbed and diseased."[10]

Recent Developments

• South Africa today has the highest violent crime (20,000 murders a year, i.e., 55 murders a day, 52,000 rapes (or one every 23 seconds) of which 25 percent are against small children (and infants) in the world. Since 1994, some 2,000 white farmers have been brutally murdered.

• About 20 percent of South African blacks have AIDS. However, President Mbeki continues to insist that the HIV virus does not cause AIDS. Child rapes are common because of the native belief that sex with a virgin is a cure for AIDS.

• In South Africa, exasperated white farmers, some 2,000 of whom have been brutally killed since 1994 (the year of transition from white to black rule).

• The economic growth rate has slipped only slightly since 1995. In the private sector as a whole, 78 percent of managers are still white. The president hopes to "correct" this imbalance.

• In 1995, a year after President F.W. De Klerk turned the presidency over to Mr. Mandela, he left his wife Marike of 40 years for his Greek mistress, Elita Georgiades. On December 2, 2001, Marike was strangled to death by a security guard, Mboniswa, in her luxury Cape Town apartment.

• The Mbeki government has recently announced that individuals that had been victimized under apartheid and testified about it before the "Truth and Reconciliation Commission" will receive reparations totaling $85 million. The family of each victim will receive a one-time payment of about $3,900. (The average annual salary is estimated at $3,000.)

• To further black empowerment, the government has legislated that the De Beers Group, the world's largest diamond producer, must hand over mining rights and control of 26 percent of South Africa's mines in the next 10 years. The current owner, Jonathan Oppenheimer, is son of Nicholas Oppenheimer, the grandson of Harry Oppenheimer, and the great-grandson of the founder Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. De Beers is closely allied with the Anglo-American Corp.

• In 2002 a group of 18 Afrikaners, members of an organization called the *Boeremag* (Boer Force), were arrested for terrorist acts against the black government. They were charged, as Mandela had been 50 years ago, for high treason. Judge Dikgang Moseneke, who 10 years ago had belonged to a black terrorist group whose slogans were "one (white) settler, one bullet," and "drive the whites into the sea," refused their request for bail.

• Joe Slovo, Communist Party boss for many years and author of the South African constitution, is buried in a crude grave near the town of Tshiawelo, some 60 miles outside of Johannesburg.

• Winnie Mandela, former wife of Nelson Mandela, known by some as the "Mother of the Nation," the "Black Evita," "Queen Winnie" and the "Mohammed Ali of the ANC," has been sentenced to five years in jail for fraud and theft. Because Mbeki is a poor campaigner while Winnie is still beloved by the street people, she may yet escape imprisonment. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] Paul Theroux. *Dark Star Safari: Overland from Cairo to Cape Town*. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, N.Y., 2003, 472 pp.

[2] Claus Nordbruch. *Volksbetrug am Kap (Betrayal of the Cape People): Setting Recent South African History Right*. VGB Publishers Association, Berg, Germany, 2000, 334 pp.

[3] P.J. Pretorius. *Sell-Out: The Truth Behind the History of South African Politics*. Libanon Publishers, South Africa, 1996, 376 pp.

[4] *Op. cit.*, Nordbruch. 162-163.

[5] Nordbruch, 164.

[6] P.J. Pretorius. *Sell-Out: The Truth Behind the History of South African Politics*. Linanon Publishers, South Africa, 1996, 376 pp.

[7] Glenn Frankel. *Rivonia's Children: Three Families and the Cost of Conscience in White South Africa*. Farrar, Straus and Girous. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1999, 382 pp.

[8] *Op. cit.*, Theroux, 392.

[9] Boudewyn de Ridder. "Reds—Not Blacks—Control South Africa." *Spotlight*, December 27, 1999, 15-16.

[10] *Op. cit.*, Theroux, 472.

ROBERT K. LOGAN is a library technician and part-time writer. An avid cross-country skier and snowmobiler, Mr. Logan resides in Saskatchewan.

Understanding the Past

Combatting the Purposeful Distortion of History

INTRODUCTION

The transcript that follows is of the introductory remarks made at the opening of the First International Revisionist Conference, held in Los Angeles and sponsored by the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) on August 31, 1979.

The efforts that were subsequently made to silence the IHR were intense. The first attempts were by the Jewish Defense League, at that time very active. The residence of Willis and Elisabeth Carto was picketed, and two amateurish arson attempts were made.

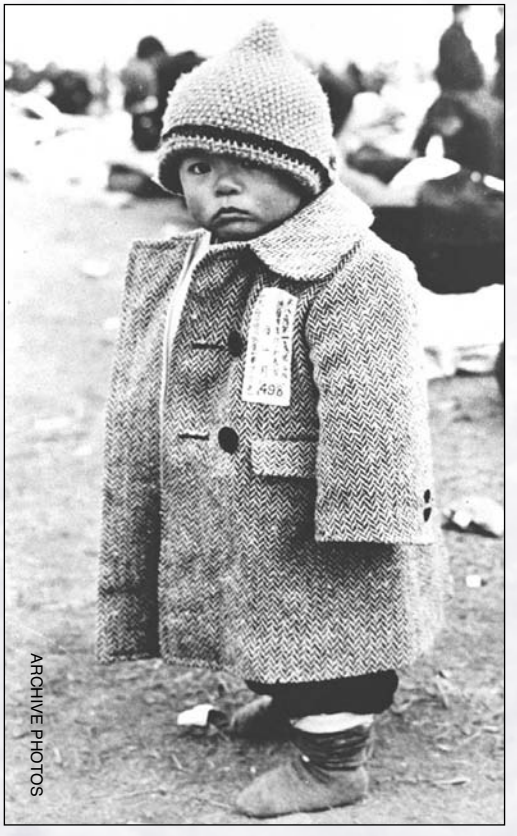
The office of the IHR, in Torrance, California, was picketed numerous times, the windows were broken and gasoline was thrown inside and ignited. No serious harm resulted.

After these relatively minor events, a self-described "holocaust survivor," Mel Mermelstein, sued the IHR for "denying established historical fact," the "historical fact," of course, being the canard that 6 million or some other number of Jews were gassed to death at Auschwitz, Poland, and various other wartime detention centers where the Germans interned communists and others who were a danger to their war effort, exactly as President Roosevelt interned Japanese-Americans on the West Coast.

A compliant judge awarded Mermelstein $50,000, which the IHR did not have. But thanks to the generosity of supporters, the IHR received in contributions and loans enough to stave off liquidation.

Mermelstein was so impressed by the easy money that he tried it again. This time, the IHR took the case to trial and Mermelstein went down in resounding defeat. The dramatic trial was written about by Michael Collins Piper in *Best Witness*, a memorable and often amusing work. It carries a foreword by attorney Mark Lane and an afterword by Willis Carto.

The third attempt to bring down the IHR was arson perpetrated by professionals, and it was totally successful. On the morning of July 4, 1984, all of the inventory of books, videos, furniture, equipment, business records, unpublished manuscripts etc was destroyed. The police wasted none of their time investigating.


ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Forced detention of Japanese-Americans began March 23, 1942. Over 100,000 people were relocated from their homes on the West Coast to inland internment camps. Shown here is the child of one Japanese family interned during the roundup of Japanese.

Following that disaster, there was a real question whether or not the IHR could be revived. The need seemed so great and the public response so insistent, that Carto rented space in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California, and began anew.

The success met with in this reincarnation of IHR was great and the IHR throve. Its monthly newsletter and quarterly magazine quickly grew to 7,000 readers and supporters. The IHR—and with it, historical and holocaust Revisionism—was becoming a real threat to the establishment. It was time for another attempt to destroy it.

Thus it was that employees of the IHR, manipulated by an agent of the Simon Wiesenthal Foundation, influenced four IHR employees to perpetrate a coup. This was accomplished on October 15, 1993, and Willis and Elisabeth Carto and other associates were literally thrown out of their own offices at the point of a gun.

Since that date, the Institute for Historical Review has gone downhill and today exists in name only. The text of the original speech follows . . .

By Willis A. Carto

Good morning. I am Willis Carto. You are attending the First Historical Revisionist Convention, which is dedicated to the memory of that great scholar, Harry Elmer Barnes, and which is sponsored by the Institute for Historical Review. You are surrounded by many distinguished scholars and laymen whom you will meet today and tomorrow.

In a moment I will turn the program over to George Resch who will chair this event but first I want to welcome you all to Los Angeles and to this convention. We appreciate that many of you have come a great distance to be here and I think that I can promise you that you will not be disappointed either by the quality of what you will hear or the quality of the men who will speak. There are many different political viewpoints represented here–and that's the way it should be.

The high purpose of this convention—indeed the high purpose of the Institute for Historical Review—is to promote a better understanding of the past among Americans of all political viewpoints, and I submit to you that nothing could be more important than that for those who are genuinely concerned with improving the state of mankind and the state of the world today. My good friend John Bennett is fond of quoting George Orwell, who tells us that he who controls the past controls the future. That is a wise statement and one we would do well to deeply ponder because if the past is not understood—or worse, if it is misunderstood—then surely the present can be no better comprehended and, worst of all, the misunderstanding will surely shape the future into something radically different (and probably much worse) from what we imagine it will be.

FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY
Wars must be fought for right reason.

We live in an age in which history, as well as all of the other so-called "social sciences," has been all but totally distorted to serve the interest of the various pressure groups which control the United States and therefore the fate of the West if not the world. But mere control over the words which are used to delude and mislead people about events of the past has not the slightest impact on the events themselves. In other words, you may call strychnine candy if you wish, but that doesn't make it candy. You may jump out of a window and honestly believe that you are experiencing the most delightful freedom as you fall toward the ground, but that doesn't have any effect on the sudden stop you will soon be experiencing. The point is that an historical lie, even though it is promulgated for the purpose of covering up real facts, cannot have any effect on the outcome of the facts, which are being covered up. The sole purpose of the mendacious Allied propaganda of the first and second world wars was to inspire the taxpayers and the human cannon fodder of Britain, its white colonies and most of all the United States, to support to the utmost the aggressive plans of the pressure groups which secretly planned to profit from war. The high-level mattoids who benefited from the carnage could not and still cannot permit their victims to learn the truth and the unprecedented continuation of the war propaganda after the war only testifies to their culpability. This propaganda is still being perpetrated for the same reason: to cover up the enormous fact that our blood and treasure were sacrificed for three parasitic, interrelated interests alien to the West: First, the bankers who have been able to inflate the public debt to its present size and to collect hundreds of billions of dollars in interest because of the wars and second and third, to give birth and substance to the two most predatory international movements of the 20th century: communism and Zionism, which were built up from nothing into the monsters they have been made into today.

Let me further illustrate this point by reading a verse of scripture from the good book. I quote from pages 148, 149 and 150 of *Imperium,* by Francis Parker Yockey. After pointing out that if a war is to be fought it must be fought to increase the political power of a unit; that only this can be the political justification of a war and that a war fought for any other purpose, no matter how justifiable morally, legally or any other way than politically, is bound to be a disaster, Yockey says:

> The words *defeat* and *victory* thus divide into two sharply and precisely defined sets of meanings: the military and the political. Although the armies in the field may be on the winning side, nevertheless the unit to which they supposedly belong may emerge from the war with less power than it entered upon it. I say *supposedly belong* for the reason that when a political unit is in the situation where even military victory means political defeat, *it is not in political reality an independent unit*. Thus: if there were only two powers in the world, the one gaining the military victory in a war would of necessity gain the political victory.
>
> There is no second possibility. But if there were more than two powers engaged in a war, and a military victory was gained, one or more powers must have gained the political victory, i.e., must have increased in power. Thus if any power, despite the fact that it was on the winning side in a military sense, nevertheless emerged with less power, it was in fact fighting for the political victory of another power. In other words it was not actually an independent unit, but was in the service of another unit.
>
> To be specific instead of general: after the first world war, England although on the side of the victorious in a military sense, was weaker in the political sense, i.e., it had less power

afterwards than before the war. In the War of the Spanish Succession, France emerged from the War weaker than it had entered, despite the fact that it had gained the military victory.

But between these two sets of meanings of the words victory and defeat, there is an order of rank: the political meaning is primary, for war itself is subsidiary to politics. Any politician would prefer a military defeat coupled with political victory to the converse. Despite the military defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, Talleyrand negotiated a political victory for France out of the Congress of Vienna. To say that a unit gained a military victory and also suffered a political defeat is only another way of saying that the military opponent was not a real enemy. A real enemy is he whom one can strike down and thereby increase one's own power.

It is for the politician to determine whom to fight, and if he selects as the enemy a unit at whose expense no power can possibly be gained even in a militarily successful war, that politician was incapable. He may be merely stupid, he may be carrying on a private parasite-politics, using the lives of his countrymen to implement his personal antipathies, like Graf Bruehl in the Seven Years War; he may be a distorter representing an outer force not belonging to the nation, or even to the culture.

Such a politician may also be a traitor who sells himself for a private economic consideration, like the Poles who disappeared upon the outbreak of war in 1939 and were never heard of again.

But regardless of why a politician chooses for an enemy a unit which was not a real enemy, the fact remains that in so doing he is abdicating the sovereignty of his state and placing it therewith in the service of another state.

The classic example of this in recent history is, of course, England's participation in the second world war. England was on the victorious side in the military sense, but sustained a total defeat in the political sense. Already during the war a member of the English Parliament was able to announce that apparently England was a dependency of America. At the conclusion of that War, England's power and prestige had sunk so low that it had to abandon the empire. Extra-European forces were the victors. England had fought in the second world war and had given lives and position for the political victory of others. It was not the first time in history, nor will it be the last, but because of its magnitude, it will always remain the classic example.

A tiny island of some 242,000 quadrate kilometers, with only 40 million population, nevertheless, England controlled in 1900 17/20 of the surface of the earth. This includes all the seas, on which England was supreme in the sense that it could deny them to any other power. In less than 25 years, or after the first world war, 1914-1918, England found this sea supremacy gone as well as its commercial primacy, and its position of arbiter of Europe in the sense that it could prevent any power taking first place. In less than 50 years, or after the second world war, 1939–1945, all was gone, the Empire and also the independence of the homeland. The lesson of course is that a structure built through centuries of war, bloodshed and high political tradition of choosing always for an enemy him whose defeat would increase the empire of England—that this can be lost through one or two wars against a power not a real enemy.

In 1939 even there could be no difference of opinion among political thinkers that England could not have an enemy in Europe, since the extra-European forces, Japan, Russia and America, had become decisive in world politics. But in 1946 there could be no difference of opinion on this subject among human beings anywhere in the world, regardless of their ability or inability to think politically. Always excepting the liberals, of course, who move among theories, and not among facts. Indeed, even after this disastrous war, liberals, distorters and stupid persons in England continued to glory in the "victory."

AMEN! There you have the true story of the age told in a very few words. Our mentors may scream until they are hoarse that we won the war, but history knows that is a lie. Our victory in a military sense was unconditional, and our defeat in a political sense was just as unconditional. We are as much a subject nation as if we were occupied with enemy troops, as Germany is today, 35 years after the end of hostilities [closer to 60 years now. —Ed.]. And as an aside, it should be obvious to anyone who looks at the facts that our troops in Germany have absolutely no significance in respect to their alleged purpose—to ward off a Soviet attack-but are there for the purpose of keeping Germany a subject nation without sovereignty.

In making permanent the structure of the post war world as I have described it, nothing is as important as the mainte-

Scientists Seek to Bring Details About Holocaust into Accord With Facts

NEW! The Rudolf Report by Germar Rudolf. A follow-up to the *Leuchter Report* about alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz plus additional corrections and clarifications. The author had to flee Germany because of his publishing work. Item #378, 455 pages, softcover, $30.

RUDOLF

GRAF

MATTOGNO

NEW! Concentration Camp Majdanek by Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno. New blockbuster. A historical and technical study with on-site physical research in addition to primary sources that disprove allegations that the camp was used as an extermination center. Item #380, 326 pages, softcover, $25.

NEW! Concentration Camp Stutthof by Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno. New, important discoveries. The authors, two bold Revisionist historians, lay to rest the allegations concerning this "death" camp. Meticulously researched, they convincingly prove that it was not an extermination camp at all. Item #379, 122 pages, softcover, $15.

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Revisionism Under Fire from Domestic Terrorists

The tremendous success of the IHR angered the Zionist lobby and the ADL to such an extent that the IHR was finally burned to the ground. These pictures show the devastation caused by the arsonists. Jewish Defense League (JDL) director Irv Rubin hailed the event as "a victory." (One of the two figures standing on the pile of rubble above is Rubin, who came to gloat.) Investigators suspected Mossad involvement as the material used to ignite and intensify the fire was a favorite blend of Israeli intelligence arsonists. Rubin, for his part, escaped prosecution in the case even though many believed he was involved. Justice finally caught up to the erstwhile terrorist, and in 2003 Rubin was arrested with a JDL cohort and charged with plotting to assassinate a Muslim member of the U.S. Congress. Rather than face prosecution, he wriggled from the grasp of law enforcement officers and threw himself to his death from a balcony.

nance of the wartime propaganda. The Germans and the Americans—the two sources of financial and military support for Israel and also for the continued pacification of the Soviet conquests in eastern Europe—must at all costs be kept willing to continue to underwrite communist and Zionist aggression and this is why there can be no let up of the atrocities tales which continue to belch forth from the Anglo-American media without respite: indeed, with a constant increase in vicious prevarication. The communists and the Zionists know that our susceptibility to the feeling of guilt is their greatest asset, and no race is endowed to a greater extent with a conscience and a gratuitous guilt feeling than are Northern Europeans. It is the theory of original sin, which has been so powerful an influence in the West all over again. Once a predator can convince a victim that he—the victim—is "guilty," the victim becomes the slave of the predator. Being convinced of one's guilt brings the hope for expiation of sin, which gives a perverse psychological feeling of relief and gratitude. Thankfully, the Zionists offer us expiation for the sins of our fathers by giving us the magnificent opportunity to contribute to the building of God's promised land for God's chosen people. With our tax money.

As for the communists, well, don't the Germans deserve what they got because of their war crimes? The bombing of Dresden and Hamburg, the unspeakable atrocities of the Red Army in eastern Europe, the subjection of millions to communism, the collaboration of our bankers and politicians in building up the Soviet slave empire and the tremendous exertion, loss of life and expense in defeating Germany can all be justified by making wartime atrocity propaganda permanent history.

But our task here is not to set history right because that is inevitable. It will happen whether or not we meet here. Our task is to try to escalate and hasten the process.

Without this convention the Revisionist process would continue and those of us in this room as well as many dedicated lovers of truth who are not here would expand the work. But the purpose of our labors is not merely to learn of the most recent findings in the field from the world's top experts and to ask questions and discuss all of the issues but perhaps more importantly to personally become acquainted with one another so that the efforts that each of us make in bringing out the truth to our oppressed people may be multiplied through this cross-fertilization of ideas, knowledge and experience.

Finally, we will be discussing, in our plenary session tomorrow, ways and means of widening the circle of informed Americans toward the practical goal of eliminating the dead weight of distorted history which so adversely affects our national decisions. And at that time I will have a very important announcement to make, which I believe will be gratifying to you. In the meantime, let me call up George Resch, your chairman, to take over. You will be in good hands with him. ❖

How many times have they cried 'wolf' and why does it keep on working?

The First Holocaust:

Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI

Don Heddesheimer
The First Holocaust
The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!
By MARTIN H. GLYNN
THE APPEAL
To Save Six million Men and Women in Eastern Europe from Extermination by Hunger and Disease.
But the Lives of 6,000,000 Human
Jewish Fund Raising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During And After World War One

Most people believe that six million Jews were exterminated by National Socialist Germany during World War II in an event now known as "The Holocaust." Jews call it the Shoah ("ruin" or "destruction"). But how long have we known about this six million figure? The most frequent answer is that the six million figure was established after WWII during the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Although it is true that the six million figure was declared as fact at this tribunal, it is in fact remarkably older.

In ***The First Holocaust***, author Don Heddesheimer shows that the six million figure dates back to a Jewish fund raising campaign that started during the FIRST World War and reached its peak in the mid-1920s. During those years, Jewish groups in the United States spread the propaganda that the Jews in Europe were dying by the millions, and that millions more would perish soon.

The New York Times was the main vehicle for these falsehoods aimed at generating a mountain of cash contributions. The *Times* started describing the plight of the Jews in Europe with such words as "extermination," "holocaust" and "six million."

Although this exaggerated Zionist propaganda of "mass extermination" began to slow down in the 1930s, it never completely ceased and received powerful new momentum in the 1940s resulting in the entry of the six million figure into our history books. For the victors of World War II, their ruination of Europe and the betrayal of her people to the communist butchers of Stalin's Soviet Union, was much more easily swallowed if it could be shown that the Allies had ended the "genocide of an entire people." As such, the propaganda masters of the the victorious nations became willing partners in the propagation of the extermination myth.

The First Holocaust*: *Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After World War I (softcover, 141 pages, #386, $9.95 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) can be ordered from TBR BOOK CLUB. P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon on page 80 of this issue. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free and charge to Visa or MasterCard.

SEAN SMITH/GETTY IMAGES

The Fraud of the Iraq War

BY CHARLES GRASSER

Uncensored Images from Iraq . . .

At left, an Iraqi man covers a dead countryman killed by an errant U.S. bomb. For every innocent civilian killed by U.S. forces in Iraq, dozens of friends and family members develop an unavoidable hatred of the United States. Below, an Iraqi youth is handcuffed by a U.S. soldier who is arresting the child for vandalism and looting. Candid photos like this have done much to sway world opinion against U.S. efforts.

This paper, from a friend in South Africa, sheds some much-needed light on the causes of the recent debacle in Iraq. The arrogance and absurdity of the American position on the Middle East gets its proper context explained here. It should be placed in the faces of the yokels who cannot wait to "kill more rag heads."

The most recent call from our friends in Baghdad was fraught with desperation. Both of their children cannot attend university, and the wife does not go out for fear of assault (imagine—in a Muslim country). They are running out of funds. The shock and awe we all experienced about where this war came from is still surreal. We all think it is a bad dream. America surely did not rain 4,000 bombs on Baghdad, on the church of Father Haddad, the home of Mohammed and his baby daughter, on the markets where we bought fruit, on the hospitals where our young doctor friend serves his internship.

Why did they do it? All the official reasons didn't hold water, at least to us here in South Africa who have experienced the machinations of the U.S. State Department and its policy of "regime change." How could they simply invade a country illegally and pick through the pieces and demand this and that, and put out a "list" of those whom they wanted to question or, worse, try in a victor's court? How could they "warn" Syria and Iran "not to get involved in Iraq" when they themselves were there illegally? How can they shake punitive fingers at those who do not agree with them? What about live and let live, and land of the free and home of the brave? What happened to America that it was taken in by the lies, the deceit and the subterfuge? "It's got to be our type of democracy for Iraq. We won't allow an Islamic state," proclaimed Donald Rumsfeld, secretary of defense, this after declaring in late February 2003 at a speech at

Facing page: A volunteer helps bury the dead at the closed Yamouk hospital *in Baghdad, Iraq on April 11, 2003. The hospital was forced by the Gulf War to close and was manned by a small team who stayed to bury the dead and prevent looting. Over 1 million Iraqi civilians died in the Gulf War from all causes (including lack of medicine and food) according to such sources as UNICEF. Additionally, a high percentage of GIs was hit by their own side during the war—23 percent of those killed and 15 percent of those wounded. U.S. veterans of the war were hardly jubilant when they began developing painful medical symptoms—debilitating symptoms their nation denies exist.*

the American Enterprise Institute that "the United States has no intention of determining the precise form of Iraq's new government." This was yet one more lie in the raft of lies already told, and to follow.

The effrontery and arrogance is stupefying. The sheer insolence of the U.S. government's preemptive "free Iraq" war still amazes many of us here in South Africa—unless of course we go back a while and examine where this war came from.

Securing the Realm

The definitive planning probably coalesced with a 1996 paper by Richard Perle, now head of George Bush's Defense Policy Board, entitled "A Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm." Perle presented this paper on the future of the United States at the Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies, a Jerusalem-based think tank with an office in Washington, D.C. Perle's thrust was that of rebuilding Zionism. He urged Israel's right of hot pursuit for self-defense into all Palestinian areas, and the forging of strategic cooperation with the U.S. government.

Perle outlined ways to secure Israel: engage Syria, Iran and Hezbollah in Lebanon. Syria seemed to be Perle's eventual target. It has a quisling regime which supports terrorists, he said. Syria must be "contained" and this could be achieved by "removing Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq."

A further blueprint along similar lines was presented to President Bill Clinton in 1998 by the neo-conservative think tank Project for the New American Century (PNAC). This blueprint had been prepared for Dick Cheney (now U.S. vice president), Donald Rumsfeld (U.S. defense secretary), Paul Wolfowitz (Rumsfeld's deputy) and Lewis Libby (Cheney's chief of staff).

The master plan was drawn up in September 2000 and revealed that George Bush intended to take military control of the Persian Gulf region whether or not Saddam Hussein was in power. The document called for the U.S. to "fight and decisively win multiple, simultaneous major theatre wars" as a "core mission." It pinpointed North Korea, Libya, Syria and Iran as "dangerous regimes" and said their existence justifies a "world wide command and control system." It hinted that the United States would threaten war against Iraq "for developing weapons of mass destruction" and declared America may consider developing biological weapons and advanced forms of bio-warfare that could target specific genotypes which might transform biological warfare from the realm of terror to a "political useful tool."

Significantly, it declared that allies such as the United Kingdom are "the most effective and efficient means of exercising American global leadership."

Ha'aretz

The Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz* reported on April 5, 2003, on a "new belief" which had emerged in Washington, a belief in the war on Iraq. This faith had been disseminated by a small group of neo-conservatives, including Perle and Wolfowitz. "This war is a war for shaping a new Middle East, a war which is intended to change the political culture of the entire region," they declared.

Ha'aretz reported that within a week of September 11, 2001, Charles Krauthammer, well known columnist (*Time, Washington Post*) had singled out Baghdad in his columns as an essential target for retribution. "The Iraq war is really the beginning of a gigantic historical experiment whose purpose is to do in the Arab world what was done in Germany and Japan after World War II," says *Ha'aretz*.

An American presence in Iraq will project power across the region, *Ha'aretz* continued. It will suffuse the rebels in Iran with courage and strength and it will deter and restrain Syria. "Preemption is the only strategy (for Iraq) left," Krauthammer is quoted as saying.

The PNAC document of September 2000 declared that what was needed to follow through on this policy of world domination was "some catastrophic and catalyzing event—like a new Pearl Harbor." The attacks of September 11, 2001 provided just that. In the event of Bush taking over, said the PNAC report, Iraq should be a target.

Iraq's alleged weapons of mass destruction (WMD) were dismissed in so many words as a convenient excuse. "While the unresolved conflict with Iraq provides the immediate justification," the report says, "the need for a substantial American force presence in the gulf transcends the issue of the regime of Saddam Hussein."

Manipulation and Lies

The September 11, 2001, World Trade Center attacks were manipulated to attain the goal of demonizing the Iraqi regime to the point where a pre-emptive strike on that country would be acceptable to the American public. On the morning of September 12, 2001, without any evidence of who the hijackers were, Donald Rumsfeld demanded that the United States attack Iraq. According to Bob Woodward, senior reporter at the *Washington Post,* Rumsfeld told a cabinet meeting that Iraq should be a "principal target of the first round in the war against terrorism." Colin Powell said that public opinion had to be prepared before a move against Iraq was possible.

Afghanistan was chosen as the softer option. If estimates by *The Guardian* newspaper are correct, some 20,000 people in Afghanistan paid the price of this debate with their lives.

Journalist John Pilger wrote in *The New Statesman* (December 12, 2002) that time and again, September 11 is described as an "opportunity." In *The New Yorker* of April 2002, reporter Nicholas Lemann wrote that Condoleezza Rice, Bush's senior adviser, told him she had called together senior members of the National Security Council and asked them "to think about how do you capitalize on these opportunities."

Just six days after September 11, 2001, Bush signed an order to prepare for war against the terror network and the Taliban. Another order went to the military, according to *Der Spiegel,* instructing them to develop scenarios for a war in Iraq. Perle said that the dictator must be deposed "as a matter of policy" because "he symbolizes contempt for Western values."

America will do as it pleases, said Harald Mueller, a German political researcher. It will obey international law when it suits and break that law or ignore it if necessary.

Iraq has been the victim of a concerted program of lies and propaganda, assisted by a compliant and even devious media, in order to justify an invasion by the United States. The WMD assertions by the U.S. government, the obsessive repetition of the name "Saddam Hussein" in virtually every public speech by George Bush over the past year, and the *ad nauseam* attesta-

tions of Iraq's non-compliance with UN resolutions have formed the accretion of a case against Iraq which has seemingly seeped into America's sub-consciousness. Why else would 70 percent of Americans believe that the war on Iraq was justified?

Lie after lie has been told in the name of the "war against terrorism." In his state of the union address in January 2003, George Bush accused Saddam Hussein of hiding weapons of mass destruction such as anthrax, VX gas, chemical toxins and nuclear weapons. He said these weapons were a threat to the United States. He referred to a CIA October 2002 report which he said declared that WMD production was "under way" in Iraq.

He failed to provide one iota of evidence to back up these assertions and even produced "evidence" openly scorned by Hans Blix, chief UN weapons inspector. (*The New York Times* reported on August 16, 2002 that Senator Chuck Hagel, Rockefeller Republican of Nebraska, said the CIA had no evidence that Iraq possessed *or will soon possess* (italics ours) nuclear weapons).

In an interview with the BBC on July 23, 2002, British Prime Minister Tony Blair said there was "evidence" of capability to build nuclear weapons by Iraq "which will be revealed." To date nothing of the sort has been revealed.

Bush has tried to link Hussein with al Qaeda**.** He failed to mention Hussein was a secular leader and that giving his supposed WMD to someone like Osama bin Laden was too preposterous to contemplate. But his relentless propaganda has worked to the extent that half the American public associates Saddam Hussein with the September 11 attacks.

(Bush also failed to mention that the Pentagon had approved the use of the nuclear weapons against Iraq by America as "tactical battlefield tools.")

At no time during his state of the union address did George Bush mention the name "Osama bin Laden," nor the fact that 15 of the 19 men responsible for the 9-11 attacks were Saudis. Both the CIA and British intelligence have found no links between Saddam Hussein and al Qaeda, but that did not stop both Colin Powell and Tony Blair emphasizing the presence of the radical Islamic militia Ansar al Islam in the northern semi-autonomous Kurdish zones of Iraq.

Neither Blair nor Powell told the world that this body was radically opposed to the Iraqi regime. Ironically, Ansar al-Islam had a safe haven in British/U.S. protected northern Iraq, something they would never have had in Saddam's Iraq. But this point was never explained to the public at large.

"He Gasses His Own People"

This was perhaps the one phrase which turned many an American stomach against Saddam Hussein. The accusation that Iraq had used chemical weapons against its citizens is a familiar Bush theme. The piece of hard evidence most frequently brought up concerns the gassing of Iraqi Kurds in the town of Halabja in March 1988; near the end of the eight-year Iran-Iraq War (which war was precipitated by the United States urging Saddam to invade Iran to curb the religious clerics and their Islamic revolutionaries).

What are the facts? One Stephen C. Pelletiere broke his cover in *The New York Times* on January 31 2003, to put the record straight. Perhaps he, like many others, was a little tired of Bush's relentless repeat of the story when he—Pelletiere—knew there was another side.

As the CIA's senior political analyst on Iraq during the Iran-Iraq War, and as a professor at the Army War College from 1988 to 2000, Pelletiere was privy to classified material on the Persian Gulf that flowed through Washington. He also headed a 1991 Army investigation into how the Iraqis would fight a war

Did Saddam Gas His Own People?

TBR readers will recall both President George W. Bush and Vice President Richard Cheney saying over and over again that we had to get rid of Saddam Hussein because he killed his own people with poison gas. But there is no evidence Saddam gassed Iraqi Kurdish civilians. Stephen Pelletiere wrote *Iraq and the International Oil System: Why America Went to War in the Gulf*. Pelletiere is also the author of an out-of-print 1990 report that exonerated Saddam from the gassing at Halabja. Pelletiere went in 1988 to investigate Halabja, Iraq. He based his conclusions that the "several hundred Kurds" who died at Halabja must have been killed by Iranians, because the deaths were caused by cyanide gas, which Iraq had not used in the war against Iran (Iraq used mustard gas), and which, says Pelletiere, Iraq had no ability to produce. He says the Iranians blamed the deaths on the Iraqi government and won the public relations war that followed, even though journalists at Halabja could see the symptoms were caused by cyanide. In his book, Pelletiere again addresses the question of the alleged gassing later in 1988, which Secretary of State George Shultz at the time said resulted in the deaths of 100,000 Kurds. Pelletiere argues that story was a complete fabrication, and that no bodies were ever found.

against the United States. The classified version of the report went into great detail on the Halabja affair.

The gassing came about in the course of a battle between Iraqis and Iranians, says Pelletiere. Iraq used chemical weapons to try and kill Iranians who had seized the town (which is in northern Iraq, close to the Iranian border). "The Kurdish civilians who died had the misfortune to be caught up in that exchange," says Pelletiere. "But they were not Iraq's main target."

The CIA found that each side used gas against the other in the battle around Halabja. The condition of the dead Kurds' bodies, however, indicated they had been killed by a blood agent—that is a cyanide-based gas—which Iran was known to use, declared Pelletiere. "The Iraqis, who are thought to have used mustard gas in the battle, are not known to have possessed blood agents at the time."

Although these facts have been in the public domain, says Pelletiere, "they are rarely mentioned. But accusing Saddam Hussein of gassing his own people at Halabja as an act of genocide is not correct because as far as the information we have goes, all of the cases where gas was used involved battles."

Powell's Security Council Speech

At the height of the frenzy to "get Saddam" by the American and English governments, British prime minister Tony Blair produced a dossier on February 3 2003—called a 50-page "catalogue of death" by *The Daily Mail*—which outlined details of chemical weapons "which Hussein could deploy in 45 minutes." These included missiles—"adapted Scuds with a 400-mile range" (which UN inspectors have never found); biological weapons "in mobile laboratories" (later discounted by Hans Blix); and nuclear weapons (completely discounted by Mohammed el Baradei, head of the International Atomic Energy Agency).

Inspection of the Niger nuclear documentation revealed it was an obvious forgery. This fraud was exposed to the UN Security Council but was ignored by Britain and America.

Blair said Iraq was "drawing up plans to thwart UN inspectors" and that Saddam was "raising 2 billion pounds a year through illicit trade to fund his WMD." All of this information came from "secret intelligence," said Blair, and Britain would just have to trust him on that. "Sources have to be protected," he said.

The dossier, splashed over four pages in the *Mail,* was accompanied by a map indicating which countries were in Saddam's "sights," including Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman. Blair frightened the life out of many of his own wavering MPs in what was called "the speech of a lifetime" and he carried the day. Parliament voted to support the war.

The contents of this dossier were later repeated, with much fanfare, by Colin Powell, secretary of state, in his UN Security Council speech on February 5, 2003. Powell supplemented this horror story by, among other things, waving a vial of anthrax around and saying the contents could kill "thousands of people." He used satellite images and so-called tapes of Iraqis talking to one another in his particular effort to convince the world that invading Iraq was an absolute necessity. He repeated George Bush's assertions during his State of the Union address that "Saddam Hussein recently sought significant quantities of uranium from Africa." Documents given to the IAEA indicated that Iraq tried to buy 500 tons of uranium from Niger.

Powell said that the truth about Iraq's nerve weapons "only came out after inspectors collected documentation as a result of the defection of Hussein Kamel, Saddam Hussein's late son in law." What Powell neglected to say was that his star witness had told the United States that all the weapons had been destroyed. Kamel had been debriefed by senior officials of the UN in 1995 and the complete transcripts of these debriefings contradict almost everything said by Bush and Blair about WMD.

The British top secret, "intelligence-backed" dossier proved to have been lifted from material found on the Internet, most of it more than 12 years old. On February 7, 2003, the BBC was forced to admit that the British government's report was "copied from three different articles, including one written by a postgraduate student." Further, the BBC declared, other portions of the report were taken from old articles in the defense journal *Jane's Intelligence Review.*

Closer inspection of the Niger nuclear documentation revealed that it was a blatant and obvious forgery. UN weapons inspectors who had closely examined the documentation described it as a forgery. This fraud was highlighted by Mohammed el Baradei in his March 7, 2003, presentation to the United Nations Security Council but was ignored by both Britain and America.

Colin Powell's satellite image interpretations were later questioned by Hans Blix, and totally disproved by Iraqi officials who took journalists to the sites mentioned by Powell. Some areas had already been visited five times by UN weapons inspectors.

Powell's anthrax waving was discredited by Iraqi scientific adviser Gen. Amer al Sa'adi, who said Iraq's anthrax program had never developed beyond the liquid stage.

No one seemed to take any notice of him and his one-hour Baghdad press conference to rebut piece by piece Powell's assertions—shown in full on South African satellite television. He was given only 10 minutes on American TV after which he was interrupted by Ari Fleischer, George Bush's press secretary. Al Sa'adi pertinently asked why the CIA could not come and point out suspect sites to inspectors.

A 19-page rebuttal of Blair's dossier by the Iraqi Department of Information, which we received here in South Africa, was virtually ignored by the western press.

The Terror Alerts and the "Ricin Alarm"

Both the U.S. government and the UK government simultaneously put their countries "on alert" at the time they were trying to convince their populations to back a war on Iraq. Tanks were placed at Heathrow with concomitant regular media coverage, while the United States was placed on "orange alert" with police patrolling airports, bridges and subways. Then there was the "ricin scare." In early January 2003, traces of this poison were found in a London apartment belonging to Algerians.

Seven men were allegedly arrested but not charged. We have heard nothing since about these men. (Later reports declared that ricin was being manufactured in Georgia in the Russian Federation, but nothing was apparently taken further in this regard.) Ricin did, in January 2004, appear again on Capitol Hill.

We hear nothing about anthrax scares in the United States these days. Nothing public that is. But *Capital News* reports that the central terminal of New York's LaGuardia airport was evacuated on March 21, 2003, when a gas mask and white powder were found in an Israeli woman's bag. The first test of the powder came up positive for anthrax. American Airlines said the incident had had "no operational impact on the airline."

Nobody has been found guilty of spreading the original anthrax or mailing ricin in the United States, scares that whipped up the American public.

The Coalition of the Willing

Who were they, this group of countries whose "coalescence" was supposed to give legitimacy to the U.S./UK invasion in the absence of a UN Security Council mandate. The London-based *Guardian* said it started with Afghanistan and ended with Uzbekistan, with 15 countries in between. Albania was there, plus Georgia, Colombia, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Then there were some from eastern Europe, anxious to stay in everyone's good books to get into the European Union. On March 25, 2003, the White House announced that Palau, an island nation in Micronesia with a population of less than 20,000, was also joining the coalition.

The Moral Angle

Famous author John le Carre said Bush thinks he has an arm-lock on God. God appointed America to save the world in any way that suits America. The pseudo-religious cant that sends American troops into battle is perhaps the most sickening aspect of this surreal war, he says. What is at stake is not an Axis of Evil but oil and money. "Saddam's misfortune is to sit on the second biggest oilfield in the world," declared le Carre.

Not to be outdone, Ms Condoleezza Rice, U.S. adviser on national security, said in August last year that there was a "very powerful moral case for ousting President Hussein," while Tony Blair's "I'm doing what I think is right" resonated more than once across the airwaves.

The Bush prayer breakfasts were as good a platform as any to punt the war talk, and couching it in holy terms was ideal. At one, Bush talked of "bio-terrorism and the possibility of Saddam Hussein giving WMD to terrorists." Young George "found God" it is reported after a long bout with alcoholism and it was a "life-changing experience," according to Don Evans who brought Bush back from the brink.

Then we had the Osama bin Laden tapes, which suddenly appeared on western television during the war debates, mid-February of last year. Osama declared solidarity with Iraq, something he would never have done in the past, given their mutual animosity. This tape was seized upon by Powell to "confirm" that Osama and Hussein were in cahoots. Conveniently, Osama has not been heard from since.

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UN Resolutions

The U.S. and UK continued to assert, with numbing regularity, that Iraq was ignoring UN resolutions, especially 1441, and that Hussein had only contempt for international law and organizations. During his speech at the February 2003 Security Council debate on Iraq, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara complained bitterly how Israel continued to blatantly ignore numerous UN resolutions and was never brought to book. Even though his country was a member of the Security Council, Mr. al Shara's words were ignored by the UN. A situation, by the way, which provides that even the Security Council is toothless when up against the United States.

This double standard angers and frustrates the Arab world and places doubt on the integrity of the U.S. and UK in their campaign to oust the Iraqi leader. Syria has recently introduced a motion in the Security Council to ban all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, which motion will of course never be passed, let alone debated and voted upon, because Israel is untouchable.

During the 1991 Gulf War, Iraq lobbed 49 missiles into Israel. Saddam was and still is the only Arab leader to have physically attacked Israel in this manner. This of course sealed his fate. The Israeli lobby in the U.S. is extremely powerful and appears to be the locomotive behind George W. Bush's obsession with "ridding the world of Saddam Hussein."

But what is the record of Israel's behavior in comparison to the charges leveled at Iraq? Israel is in violation of many more Security Council resolutions than Iraq, and has been protected by numerous U.S. vetoes. It takes only one "no" vote on the Council to veto any policy. In February 2003, the U.S. angrily denounced the possible use of French and Russian vetoes against a proposed second UN resolution on Iraq as "obstructionist."

Israel has more weapons of mass destruction than any country in the Middle East. It has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and bars international inspections of its nuclear facilities. It has invaded its neighbors and has seized territory by military force and still occupies this territory in defiance of UN Security Council resolutions.

Author John le Carre said that Bush and his junta's success "in deflecting America's anger from bin Laden to Saddam Hussein was one of the great public relations conjuring tricks of history." The American public was not only misled, he said, it was "browbeaten and kept in a state of ignorance and fear." ❖

CHARLES GRASSER is a professional researcher in American foreign policy. His work on the Iraqi debacle has made his work well known in patriotic circles. His major areas of research are the Middle East and the politics of American foreign policy. This is his first aticle for THE BARNES REVIEW.

National Socialism & the Church

A SPEECH BY ADOLF HITLER

It remains the case today that uneducated neo-Nazis, Christian fundamentalists and hack historians routinely refer to Adolf Hitler as "anti-Christian." Now, as far as we know, Hitler was not a regular churchgoer, but it is also clear that Hitler was a great respecter of all the traditional religions of German history—Catholicism, Protestantism and numerous smaller sects finding a home in the German regions. This speech should put many myths to rest. Hitler's speech of January 30, 1939, is excerpted from: Max Domarus, *Hitler—Reden und Proklamationen 1932-1945*, beginning on page 1,058.

The accusations which the so-called democratic nations raise against Germany . . . include the allegation that National Socialist Germany is a state that is hostile to religion. To this charge I wish to declare solemnly, before the entire German people:

1. In Germany no one has been persecuted for his religious convictions to date, nor will anyone be persecuted for them.

2. Since January 30, 1933, the National Socialist state, acting through its official organs, has put the following public tax revenue at the disposal of the two churches:

Fiscal Year	Amount (million RM)
1933	130
1934	170
1935	250
1936	320
1937	400
1938	500

Added to this are an annual 85 million Reichsmarks from *Land* [i.e. state or provincial] tax revenues and some 7 million Reichsmarks from the local tax revenues from municipalities and municipal associations.

Aside from that, the churches are the nation's largest landowners second only to the state. The value of their agricultural and forestry land holdings exceeds the sum of 10 billion Reichsmarks. The income from these land holdings is estimated at more than 300 million annually.

Added to this are the countless donations, testamentary transferences and, most of all, the revenues from Church collections. What is more, in the National Socialist state the churches enjoy various tax concessions, and where donations, bequests etc are concerned they are entirely exempt from taxation.

It is therefore the height of impertinence—to put it mildly—that politicians, especially from abroad, presume to allege that the Third Reich is hostile to religion.

If the German churches should really regard this situation as intolerable, then the National Socialist state is ready and willing at any time to institute a clear division of church and state, such as is the case in France, America and other countries.

I would like to ask: what sums from public revenues have the administrations of France, England or the United States put at the disposal of their churches during the same period of time?

3. The National Socialist state has neither closed a church nor obstructed any religious service, nor influenced the form in which a religious service was held. It has not influenced the teachings, nor the creed, of any denomination whatsoever. In the National Socialist state everyone is free to find his salvation in whichever way he chooses.

However, clergy who believe that they see their mission not in being the servants of God but rather in slandering our present state, its institutions or its leaders, will find themselves sternly reminded by the National Socialist state that a destruction of this state will be tolerated by no one, and that if they step outside the bounds of the law, members of the clergy will be held just as accountable under the law for their actions as any other German citizen.

It is necessary here to stress that there are tens of thousands of clergymen of all Christian denominations who, without ever coming into conflict with the laws of the state, do equal or perhaps even better justice to their ecclesiastical duties than do those of their brethren who act as political agitators. The state regards it as its duty to extend its protection to the former; its duty is the eradication of enemies of the state.

4. The National Socialist state is neither prudish nor dishonest. But there are certain moral principles, adherence to which is in the interest of the biological health of a people and which we therefore will not permit to be undercut. Pederasty and crimes against children are punished as criminal offenses in this state, regardless who commits these crimes.

Five years ago, when some leading figures in the National Socialist Party committed these crimes, they were executed. When other public or private individuals, or clergymen, commit the same offenses, they are punished with jail or prison terms. We take no interest in clergymen's transgressions against their other vows of chastity etc, and our media has never published anything on this subject.

In other respects, this state has intervened in the internal order of the churches only once, namely in 1933, when I myself attempted to unite the weak and divided Protestant *Land* churches in Germany into one large and powerful Protestant national church. This attempt failed due to the resistance of individual *Land* bishops. And accordingly, the attempt was then abandoned; for after all it is not our task to forcibly defend the Protestant church against its own representatives, or to strengthen it against its will.

Photos above: Those who argue against Hitler's being a Christian *fail to see that Christianity comes in many forms, two of which consist of: a belief system held by Christians, and organized religion. It was the latter that Hitler spoke against (just as many Christians do today). Not once does Hitler denounce Christianity as such, nor does he speak against Jesus. On the contrary, Hitler spoke admiringly of Jesus. On another occasion Hitler said, "If my mother were still alive, she'd definitely be a churchgoer, and I wouldn't want to hinder her. On the contrary, you've got to respect the simple faith of the people." Above left, Hitler is seen leaving a church, possibly having attended a service or engaging in prayer. At right, above: Hitler shakes hands with unidentified prelates. In 1919, the Weimar Republic had mandated that the state subsidy of churches should cease. But only 14 years later, the arrangement was law. In the years leading up to Hitler's assumption of total state power, the most serious potential opposition to his political solutions was elements within Germany's churches. He circumvented that problem in 1933: In return for maintaining state support for the churches, Hitler secured an agreement that the churches would not oppose the Nazis. Immediately above, right: The Kaiser-Wilhelm Lutheran Church—most of the church was wiped out in the war by Allied bombers; only the ruined tower remains as an anti-war monument. Here, two German women work to remove rubble of the church by hand.*

Now, if foreign countries and particularly certain democratic statesmen speak up so strongly for individual German priests, the reason can only be a political one. For these same statesmen remained silent when hundreds of thousands of clergy were massacred or burned in Russia; and they remained silent when tens of thousands of priests and nuns were brutally butchered or burned alive in Spain.

They could not deny these facts, but they remained and continue to remain silent, while—and I cannot but point this out to the democratic statesmen—these massacres prompted numerous National Socialists and Fascists to put themselves voluntarily at General Franco's disposal in order to help prevent this Bolshevist blood frenzy from being spread further across Europe and thus from being visited upon the majority of civilized mankind.

It was the concern for European culture and for true civilization that prompted Germany to side with nationalist Spain in its battle against its Bolshevist destroyers. It is a sad indicator of the mentality prevailing in various countries, that taking action for such unselfish motives seems to be inconceivable there. But National Socialist Germany participated in Gen. Franco's revolt solely with the sincere wish that he might succeed in saving his country from a danger to which Germany herself once almost succumbed.

FRANCISCO FRANCO
Idealistically portrayed as a virtuous knight.

Therefore, sympathy or pity for persecuted servants of God cannot be what prompted the democratic citizens' interest in individual clergymen who have come into conflict with the law in Germany. Rather, it is the interest in the enemy of the German state.

In this regard, it is important to note: the German priest acting as servant of God enjoys our protection, but the priest acting as political enemy of the German Reich will be rooted out.

We believe that this is the best way to prevent a development, which—as experience has shown in the case of Spain—may otherwise necessitate countermeasures of unforeseeable extent in the future.

In this context I wish to state as a matter of principle: Certain circles abroad seem to believe that the especially vociferous declaration of sympathy for elements, which have come into conflict with the law in Germany, could effect a relief of their situation. There is perhaps the expectation that certain journalistic measures in this regard may serve to exert a terrorist influence on the German state leadership. This belief is founded on a capital error.

To us, the support which circles abroad lend to certain efforts directed against the German state is the final proof of their treasonous nature; for mere opposition to a regime has never yet drawn sympathy from these foreign democracies, and neither has the prosecution or punishment of a political offender. When has Germany ever had a stronger political opposition than the National Socialist one? Never has a political opposition been suppressed, persecuted and incited against with baser means than the National Socialist Party was. It is to our credit that we can say that we have never enjoyed the pity, much less the support, of such a foreign power for such a reason.

Therefore, this kind of support seems to be reserved for those whose aim it is to destroy the German Reich. And for this reason, each and every instance of it only serves as one more compelling reason for us to tighten our measures. . . . ❖

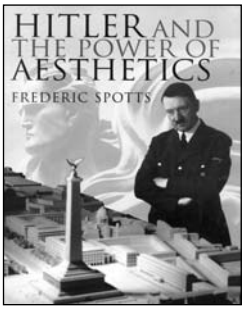
A Side of Adolf Hitler Few Even Know Existed . . .

Hitler & the Power of Aesthetics

Adolf Hitler has been described as a failed artist, a hack. But reality is far from the skewed portrayals we have been presented in almost every mainstream history text since his death. He was, in fact, a man with vast artistic and conceptual abilities. And he was the driving force behind the creation of the new image of Germany—from monuments to public buildings to opera houses to great war memorials to new music to grand museums to hold the finest artwork from a variety of European cultures.

Yet this aspect of Adolf Hitler has been almost completely ignored in the frenzy to portray Hitler as a sadistic, bloodthirsty demon.

In a remarkable synthesis of key scholarship and historical resources, author Frederic Spotts portrays the National Socialist revolution as much less a political than a cultural revolution. Spotts maintains that Hitler viewed himself first and foremost as an artist and that his activities were largely directed to promotion of the arts. His driving ambition was to create a supreme culture state—out with the corrupt, in with the aesthetically ennobling. Hitler's vision of his German super-state was to be expressed as much in art as politics. Culture was not only the end to which power should aspire, but the means of achieving it.



Containing more than 145 drawings, photos, models, sculptures, paintings, architectural works etc, this essential book covers the subject like no other before.

Hitler & the Power of Aesthetics (hardback, 456 pages, **#377**, ***$37.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) can be ordered from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon on page 80. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard. Ask for a TBR BOOK CLUB brochure when you call!

TBR HISTORY QUIZ

1 Who was the Minnesota farmer who found what is now known as the Kensington Rune Stone *(right)*?

2 By 1939, roughly how many men were employed by the German Gestapo? How many by the Soviet NKVD?

3 It was a common slogan to refer to this particularly famous radio personality *(left)* as the very core of FDR's third term election campaign. In other words, FDR's campaign was based around the propaganda of one man. Who was this persuasive media personality?

4 Where did South Korean leader Syngman Rhee *(right)* receive his Ph.D. in international relations?

5 Speaking of universities, what university did famed Japanese admiral Isoroku Yamamoto *(below)* attend?

6 By and large, the Serbian national socialist movement was headed by which member of the royal Yugoslav government?

7 At the time of Hitler's invasion of France, Hitler had at his disposal around 100,000 combat ready troops. This number came up against how many French soldiers?

8 What illustrious modern personality said: "no extermination camps existed on German soil"?

9 During the Vietnam War—March of 1968, to be exact—U.S. Army troops were accused of massacring 22 villagers in the hamlet of Mylai. Who were the two officers implicated in giving the orders? *(Bottom, students protest the "Mylai Massacre" with masks made of photos of one of these two men.)*

10 Everyone knows the hyperinflation that gripped Germany during the decadent Weimar years. But how bad did it get? How much, in rough figures, was the mark worth by the mid-1920s?

ANSWERS:

1. Olaf Ohmann, a man who spent the rest of his life continually persecuted for finding evidence of white people in America long before Columbus ever arrived on these shores. (TBR July/August 1999) **2.** The Gestapo employed 7,500 men, while the Soviet secret police employed in excess of 370,000 men. (TBR November/December 2000) **3.** Walter Winchell. (TBR July/ August 1998) **4.** Princeton. **5.** Harvard. (TBR July/August 1999) **6.** Milan Nedic, the Serbian minister of the army and navy. (TBR March/April 2001)

There were other pro-German Serbian units operating in Yugoslavia, but Nedic's was by far the best known. **7.** About 6 million, who were rendered inutile in a few weeks. (TBR January/February 2002) **8.** It was Simon Wiesenthal, in the April 1975 issue of *Books and Bookmen*. (TBR July/August 1998) **9.** The two were Capt. Ernest Medina and Lt. William Calley. (TBR November/December 2000; masks are of Calley) **10.** Depending upon the region, roughly 3 trillion marks to the U.S dollar. (TBR July/August 1999)

Culloden

. . . and the Aftermath of the 'Forty-five'

BY KYLE MARTIN

The roots of the annihilation of Keltic culture in the Highlands of Scotland extend all the way back some 140 years prior to the major events discussed in this article. In 1603, when King James VI of Scotland betrayed his heritage by accepting also the crown of England, (despite the fact that the person from whom he received it had put to death his own mother), the Scottish nation was hopelessly diluted, reduced to the status of a protectorate of the irresistibly powerful and haughty neighbor to the south.

Bonny Prince Charlie: A Poem

No more we'll see such deeds again,
Deserted is each Highland glen,
And lonely cairns are o'er the men
Who fought and died for Charlie.

The white rose blossoms forth again
Deep in Highland sheltered glens
And soon we'll hear the cry we ken,
Tae rise! And fight for Charlie!

Prince Charles Edward Stuart *(left) was known as "Prince Charlie," not for the English diminutive "Charlie" but because "Charlie" was an attempt to pronounce the Gaelic name "Tearlach," the equivalent of "Charles."*

Yet, from even before the time of the Battle of Bannockburn (and the reestablishment of a sovereign and independent Scotland in 1314) the independent Keltic culture in the Highlands had been under steady assault from various foreign influences. The Norse elites (typified by the Bruces), realizing their debt to the valor and strength of Keltic arms, tolerated the rugged individualism and uniqueness of Highland society, while doing little to discourage the migration of English peoples and customs to the lowlands. Whether by accident or not, the resulting gulf thus fixed between the "civilized," English-speaking and Protestant Lowlands, and the "romantic," Gaelic-speaking and Catholic highlands resulted in a divided nation which would, by 1603, no longer have the will to resist the amalgamation and acculturation which inevitably resulted from the union of the crowns.

That the rugged Highlanders had tolerated the rule of foreign elites for centuries does little to explain their often-fanatical devotion to the Stuart kings. Highland elites shared the Stuarts' rather extreme notion of "the divine right of kings" because it cemented their own place in the hierarchy against any nascent threats from ambitious pretenders from the lower classes. The clan chiefs' support of the ultimate "pretender" (as Charles Edward Stuart was known in the Hanoverian court at London) must then be found in their sense of realpolitik as it appeared to them on their windswept crags in the early 18th century. They found the toleration of the Stuarts toward their religion and local laws and mores far preferable to the heavy-handed centralizing tendencies of the Hanoverians. But it was a genuine devotion to the romantic past that, in the end, caused many of the Highland chiefs to make the fatal gamble that brought them to the dismal and damp field of Culloden Moor in 1745.

The House of Stuart thus became both a blessing and a curse to its adherents in the Highlands. As most of the Stuart kings were ardently Catholic, many Highland chiefs saw it as their sworn duty to reverse the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which had swept the Stuarts from the throne of England in favor of Protestant sympathizers. The fact that England (and by extension Scotland) was now to be ruled by a German family did not sit well with Jacobites[1] who sought to bring the "rightful king" back from across the sea (France) to the seat of power in London and Edinburgh. Undoubtedly, some chiefs saw in the restoration of the Stuarts—as, of course, a direct result of their own martial exertions—an opportunity to establish their supremacy at court in an ongoing "United Kingdom." Perhaps they even saw a chance to replace London with Edinburgh as the real power center of this kingdom. But, it is doubtful that they took up arms against the Hanoverians on three separate occasions in an effort to preserve Keltic culture, or to re-establish an independent Scottish nation. Yet, this is precisely what victory in the last major Jacobite rebellion in 1745 would have done. Jacobite failure to place "Bonny Prince Charlie" (Charles Edward Stuart) on the throne was the death knell of Highland culture, and English policymakers were quick to ensure that this was indeed the inevitable result.

Following the Highlanders' impressive victory at the Battle of Prestonpans (early in the final rebellion of 1745) King George II pulled out all of the stops, determining to send his favorite

Facing page, on a cold, rainy day in April 1746, *two armies faced each other across a bleak moor near the town of Inverness in northern Scotland. One of them, actually making a last stand for their ancient way of life, was made up of tribal levies fighting to restore the Stuart dynasty to the throne of Britain. On the other side were the government troops, fighting for the Hanoverian dynasty in London. "Bonny Prince Charlie" sent his warriors, armed with swords and little else, against the Redcoats, equipped with many cannon, who in less than an hour, crushed the outnumbered Highlanders with storms of grapeshot and musketry. A wild charge is little use against artillery and musketeers in ranks firing in succession. Earlier, the Scottish army had advanced as far as Derby in England, putting London itself into a panic. The battle was horrific enough, but even worse was the aftermath. Surviving records of the British war crimes reveal a systematic perpetration of barbarities the tortures practiced by the most savage American Indian tribes on their victims can hardly exceed in atrocity—such as would be scarcely credible were they not so well authenticated.*

son, William (William Augustus, duke of Cumberland) to once and for all eliminate the Jacobite threat to his succession.[2] This was extremely unfortunate for Scotland, and for Gaelic culture generally, as William "The Butcher" was known for his severity and lack of compassion even before his demonic deeds at Culloden became public. Arthur L. Griffiths reports in a book on the Highland clans[3] that the wounded of the Royal Army were treated with dignity and humanity by the Highland captains after Prestonpans. This display of chivalry would have been very much in keeping with the Highland sense of honor. "Butcher" Cumberland's subsequent attempts to exonerate himself from the acts of depravity carried out by British regulars against surrendered clansmen following Culloden can thus be seen in the naked light of truth as unmitigated cruelty, and not (as Anglophilic apologists have ever since claimed) as acts of justifiable retribution.

Cumberland was loved by his men, though as a general he had little to recommend him. The impressive string of battlefield losses by Cumberland includes the battles of Fontenoy (1745), Laufeld (1747), Hastenbeck (1757) and Klosterzeven (1757). Culloden was to be the only victory for the major general who had been prematurely promoted to such an exalted rank at the tender age of 21.[4] He was still just 24 at the time of that fateful April morning near the quaint Scottish town of Inverness, though his youth should in no way be used to excuse his bloodthirsty rapacity.

When the Scotsmen invaded England late in 1745, most Englishmen were amazed by the gentility and orderly conduct of the 6,000 troops under Bonny Charlie. Carlisle, the second-greatest city of the north, was captured by the Scots, who treated most of those conquered well, before driving to within just 27 miles of London.[5] During the weeks-long occupation by the Highland army of a large swath of English territory, there were few complaints from English villagers. This stands in starkest contrast to numerous reports from neutral chroniclers about the behavior of the British army at the close of the Battle of Culloden.

BONNY PRINCE CHARLIE

It was far more than a mere military defeat that was suffered by the unfortunate Highlanders. They lost not only the battle, but also the cause of Jacobitism, the hopes for a renewal of an independent Scotland and the Highland culture. What emerged was an unrivaled cosmopolitanism, an unchecked surge of imperialism, and—extended to current times—a smug superiority among English elites. This smugness, when inbred into generations of the snobocracy, has led succeeding generations of silver-spooned elites to believe that they know what is best for the rest of society. The Englishman's notion of the "white man's burden" and the need of underprivileged peoples to have their lot "improved" for them extends from the slaughterhouse of Culloden.

Briefly, and militarily speaking, Culloden was a defeat for the Highlanders for two basic reasons: lack of supply, and lagging morale. Griffiths sums up the first of these issues thusly: "Upon one single man, one recreant, can be put the blame for all that follows of misfortune in the history of Bonny Prince Charlie. He was the man in charge of the commissary department of the Highland army."[6] While this statement is a bit simplistic, there can be no doubt that lack of food was a serious problem on the eve of the battle. When the starving men in tartan advanced across Drummossie Moor in the last great charge of the claymore, it was with arms trembling and stomachs growling from lack of nourishment. The prince had also ordered a night attack on the enemy's bivouac the evening before which failed due to difficulty locating the intended target in the dark and due also to the poor footing resulting from the wet heather and swampy lands before the town of Nairn. The attack was called off at the last minute and the men were required to countermarch to Inverness where many of them fell to searching that place for victuals as "The Butcher's" army arrived on the moor. So it was with both famished bodies and with minds cobwebbed from lack of sleep that many of the Highlanders went forward that April 16, 1746.

The morale problem came from the ill-fated decision by Prince Charles to refuse the right wing to Clan Donald at Culloden. This clan had enjoyed this place of distinction in every battle fought to preserve Scotland since Bannockburn. The Macdonalds thus refused to charge when given the order. Instead they merely held their ground and returned fire with the English from a distance when their support of their onrushing countrymen was most needed.

Some credit is to be given to William, for he had prepared his men much better psychologically and tactically to receive the Highland charge than had his doomed predecessors at Prestonpans. He gave the order for the front ranks to fix bayonets and to receive the charge while kneeling with the butt of the musket firmly planted in the ground. The second ranks then fired into the clansmen while their claymores were tangled in a thicket of muskets and steel.

But it was not the successful repelling of the charge that made the duke of Cumberland famous at Culloden but his actions afterward. As the last of the broken Scotsmen melted back into the heather he was asked for his orders. Legend has it that he wrote the words "no quarter" on the back of a playing card (the nine of diamonds—known forevermore as "the curse of Scotland").[7] There can be no doubt that these brutal instructions were subsequently obeyed with relish. The formal written orders read: "A captain and 50 foot to march directly and visit all the cottages in the neighborhood of the field of battle, and to search for rebels. The officers and men will take notice that the public orders of the rebels yesterday was to give us no quarter."[8] The clear implication of the final sentence was not missed by those intended to receive it.

The remainder of this paper will be devoted to recounting some of the worst of these atrocities, but a word about Cumberland's motivation needs to be appended. William produced a doc-

Highlanders Win a Major Victory at Prestonpans

In the traditional Keltic manner *of waging war, Highland warriors, vastly outnumbered, charge the "Sassenachs" at the Battle of Prestonpans, one of their great victories. It was said of such forces that their attack was "so terrible that the best troops in Europe would with difficulty sustain the first shock of it; and if the hordes of the Highlanders once came in contact with them, their defeat was inevitable." Such a style of warfare suited a people who could not sustain formal armies but who depended upon the prowess of individual fighting men. Leaders led by example, heading knots of followers, who would try to force their way through the enemy line. The Keltic fighting man rewarded bravery in battle by sparing the life of those who had fought valiantly. The English approach was the exact opposite, murdering the wounded enemy fighters, as would be seen later at Culloden.*

ument sometime afterward, professing it to be a seized Jacobite order, stating that the clansmen were to give no quarter to surrendered English soldiers.[9] He stuck to this lame excuse for what resulted for years, even after the offending portion of the document was indisputedly shown to be a forgery, and even after "Sweet William's" reputation (even among his fellow Englishmen) had been tainted beyond repair, so much so that many of them too eventually joined the Scots in calling him "Stinking Billy."

"The numerous wounded lying on the field were systematically bayoneted or shot or clubbed to death," says David Daiches in his compelling account titled *The Last Stuart*.[10] "The dragoons pursued the fleeing clansmen on the road to Inverness and sabered pretty well everyone they saw during the pursuit, whether they were innocent bystanders or Jacobite soldiers. . . . [T]here can unfortunately be no doubt that there was systematic killing of men, women and children."[11] Griffiths tells us that, "the soldiers went about in sport dabbling in the blood until they looked like butchers rather than so-called Christian soldiers."[12] It is stated by many that Cumberland himself participated personally in the bloodbath.

Innocent women and babies did not escape the aftermath. One Elspeth MacPhail, six miles from the battlefield when seeing dragoons coming toward her, ran with her newborn into the fields to find her husband. The dragoons soon caught up with her and slashed at her with their sabers until she had seven wounds. One of the dragoons snatched the baby by the thigh and twirled it above his head.[13] The pursuit of rebels continued long after the battle and far afield from that locale. On the western isle of Rona, a blind girl was mercilessly raped by the duke's troopers.[14] Often, pure deception was used to lure fugitive rebels. The description of one such incident will serve to illuminate all the rest:

> Twelve wounded men had taken shelter in the house of William Rose. . . . On Friday there came a party of soldiers, headed by an officer who spoke civilly to Mrs. Rose, saying that the rebel officers should get up, for he and his men had come to take them to a surgeon. "Upon which . . . the poor men made shift to get up and went along with the party with an air of cheerfulness and joy, being full of the thought that their wounds were to be dressed." Some minutes later Mrs. Rose heard a volley, and she picked up her skirts and ran to the sound of it. She found the 12 men dead and the soldiers marching away.[15]

Of course, the English resorted to their standard *modus operandi* by also burning to death scores of fugitives. Here is but a single account of several such incidents:

> About the field were several small hovels, byres of sod and stones in which some of the wounded took shelter during the night. Three of these huts were burned on Friday, with the clansman still inside. One was the hut in which Keppoch's son had left his father's body, and in which the frightened beggars had hidden. Chief's body, wounded and beggars were all burned. The soldiers surrounded the hut and fastened the door, and set light to the roof yelling back at the cries from within. In another hut 18 clansmen were burned. Mrs. David Taylor . . . saw this hut. She had come to the moor in search of her brother-in-law, and "she saw in the rubish [sic] the bodies of several of those who had been scorched to death in a most miserable, mangled way."[16]

When these atrocities reached the ears of the king's agent in Inverness he attempted to alleviate the suffering with a direct appeal to Cumberland. William's response was a cold-hearted, "Laws? I'll make a brigade give the laws!"[17] In one glen the most cruel scene of the Culloden aftermath took place: "In Glen Cannich, a dark and beautiful gorge, a farmer and his family were shearing corn [grain] in their small field when a platoon of Lockhart's soldiers arrived. . . . The farmer and his people ran to the rocks on the eastern wall of the glen, and had arrived there when a woman remembered she had left her child in her house. They saw one soldier enter the house and come out, and then another went in, and when he came out the baby was spitted on his hanger."[18]

Many a harassed Jacobite ended his life in banishment. Many were sent to the colonies, often, again, by trickery. A group of 84 Culloden veterans were lured in by the duke upon his promise that once they had delivered up their arms and sworn an oath of allegiance they would be able to return home safely with written protections. Instead they were seized to a man and shipped off to the sugar colonies. Only 18 survived there beyond the first three years, and only seven or eight ever saw the shores of Scotland again. This incident gave rise to a famous slogan in the district from which these men were gathered: "*Cho sabhailt ri* protection"—"as safe as a written protection."[19]

The harrying of fugitives out of Scotland in the years immediately following the last Jacobite rebellion was apparently a successful enough operation to be repeated in subsequent years in far-flung regions of the British Empire. It was only a decade later, for example that the French neutrals who had lived in quiet servility in Nova Scotia for 150 years were sent fleeing from their burning homes to make room for English settlers.[20] Yet, the English policymakers were not finished with the Highlanders. New laws were passed in Parliament proscribing the wearing of the tartan and making the bagpipes an outlawed "weapon of war." The right of Highlanders to be tried by Gaelic law and to be ruled locally by Gaelic custom was removed. The centralizing fist of London was left unrestrained to pound the lifeblood out of Scottish nationhood and the unique Keltic culture of the Highlands. In all, only 120 rebels were given the formality of a trial before being summarily executed. About 936 were banished to America, with 121 others being banished elsewhere. It is estimated that 3,471 members of the families of the vanquished were taken to prison, where at least 600 of them perished. The several hundred clansmen who were killed outright in the actual action of the Battle of Culloden were fortunately spared the horrific scenes of the aftermath.

The lovely ballad of *Loch Lomond* speaks of the impending death of one Highland lad about to take "the low road" home by the grave after being hanged at Carlisle for his part in the rebellion. It is the last, and one of the most famous elements of Scottish lore to come down to us from the Old Scotland that died on Drummossie Moor. The Battle of Culloden, like so many other lost battles, was a negative turning point in world history. It left the English free to reign supreme at long last on "their own island," and, unfortunately for so many future victims of English oppression, it left the king's armies free to expand the English notion of "improvement" by subjecting many other peoples and cultures to their "superior" brand of civilization. ❖

Overrated?

The romantic myth of the "Young Pretender" as a heroic prince, adventuring against the evil usurpers to claim the throne that was rightfully his father's, is frankly a lot of bollocks and belongs on the side of oatcake tins rather than in the annals of history. The Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 that was sparked by his arrival on Scotland's shores was doomed to fail from the start and would never have happened had Charlie not been so pig-headed and arrogant in his belief that "his people" wanted him. The simple truth was that most people, including "his" people, did not.

SOURCE: FIRSTFOOT.COM

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ENDNOTES:

[1] The term "Jacobite" derives from the Latin word "Jacobus," meaning "James." Jacobites worked for the restoration of the Stuarts. While their strongest support came from predominantly Gaelic areas such as the Highlands, Wales and Cornwall, many Jacobite supporters were to be found throughout England—even in the court at London. To be fingered as a Jacobite in those days was the same as to be branded an "anti-Semite" today. William Augustus was George's third son and intended successor. The king tossed about for years for ways to supplant the rightful succession of his older sons and making William king, but failed.

[2] Griffiths, 71.

[3] Henderson, 13-18.

[4] Griffiths, 73.

[5] *Ibid.*, 80.

[6] http://dspace.dial.pipex.com/town/terrace/adw03/c-eight/people/cumber.htm.

[7] Prebble, 132.

[8] Daiches, 216.

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] *Ibid.*, 217.

[11] Griffiths, 87.

[12] Prebble, 125.

[13] *Ibid.*, 222.

[14] *Ibid.*, 135-136.

[15] *Ibid.*, 135.

[16] *Ibid.*, 164,

[17] *Ibid.*, 217.

[18] Taylor, 48.

[19] TBR has covered the cruel deportations of the Acadians, most recently in an article found in the May/June 2002 edition.

[20] Daiches, 217.

KYLE MARTIN is a writer and activist within the nationalist movement. A specialist in Keltic and English politics and history, Mr. Martin takes an anti-imperialist line concerning the British empire and its legacy in world history, politics and economics.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

According to *The Jerusalem Post* of September 19, 2003, the discovery of a stone water storage jar might alter some theories of Jewish life during the Roman occupation of Palestine. Near the city of Sephoris, a research team uncovered a farm house of some size. Within it, a limestone jar that was used for storing "ritually pure" water was found. Now, the significance of this find is that the jar was dated to about the 2nd or 3rd century A.D., meaning such rituals, previously thought only to have occurred while the Second Temple was standing, occurred after its destruction. This might alter the way some theorists view jewish religious life in late antiquity. If temple-related rituals occurred after the razing of the temple itself, then there might be some cause to believe that the temple itself was not considered, at least by some, to be the only place such ritual services could be performed.

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According to a report published in the *Biblical Archeology Review* of November/December 2002, an ossuary was found dating from between A.D. 10 to 70. On it was written the inscription "James, son of Joseph, brother of Jesus." The inscription was written in a script only used until roughly A.D. 60, according to archeologist Andre Lemaire of the Sorbonne. It makes reference to James being the son of Joseph, which corroborates the ancient tradition that James was the son of Joseph and thus the half brother of Jesus. Laboratory tests show that the composition of the ossuary was coated in a limestone that exists only in Jerusalem. It contains no modern elements whatever. Recently, the Israeli Antiquities Authority declared the work a fake in that the inscription was written in two stages. The archeologist who found the ossuary maintains that it is genuine.

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***The British Independent* newspaper** of December 28, 2003, reports the finding of an 8,000-year-old cask of wine. Such a find pushes the origin of wine back a few centuries. During a dig in Georgia, in the Caucasus, wine residue was found within several pottery jars. The claim is startling. Man at this time, often considered primitive, was adding anti-bacterial chemicals to the wine so it would last longer. The compound was made of a tree resin.

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In *The Jerusalem Post* of November 18th, 2003, a new village was uncovered at the northern fringe of Jerusalem of Jewish origin. It is roughly 2,000 years old. It was a wealthy village in that it contained vessels and cookware that was expensive at the time, and a part of "upper class" life in Jerusalem. It was abandoned during the Bar Kochba revolt against Roman rule in A.D. 135. The significance here was that it also uncovered an ancient Christian gravesite. Soon, the Israeli authorities were petitioned by orthodox rabbis that an underground road be built, because the existence of a cemetery for goyim was intolerable. The road is being built, and the rabbis are instructed to use another road when travelling through the area.

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Reuters reported on December 21, 2003 that a group of thieves stole a piece of a fresco preserved at Masada, in Israel. It was roughly a 6-inch piece of the fresco, dating back to the actual Roman siege of the fort in A.D. 70. Conceivably, this might have been the work of political protest as well as "souvenir hunters," as the official Israeli position has it.

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The Archeological Legacy Institute released a statement saying that many scholars now agree that a shipwreck found on the Caribbean coast of Panama was the famed La Vizcaina, a ship abandoned by Columbus on his last voyage to the area in 1503. Unfortunately, the man who originally found it, Warren White, an amateur archeologist, claims the salvage company charged with raising the ship will destroy many artifacts that White still needs to remove from the ship. He worries, in his words, about "governmental mis-management." Many associated with the Panamanian salvage company claim that they are fully certified to raise such artifacts and have already secured a media deal with the German giant, der Spiegel. Many have commented how little historians know about Spanish shipbuilding in the early 16th century. This is a major find for Columbus scholars.

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Some lost verses from ancient Greek poet Menander have recently been found at the Vatican, so reports Reuters of December 5th, 2003. Works such as "The Grouch" are now fully uncovered. The works were originally stored in a Syriac monastery that came under the jurisdiction of the pope through the *unia*. The fragments were then taken to the Vatican and forgotten, until recently. Scholars of ancient Greek poetry are presently struggling to discern the authenticity of the finds.

Moving Mountains

Recently, research at Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello was begun. Originally, the digs were begun so as to figure out a way to repair the poor drainage to some of the walls which were beginning to bow because of moisture. A few small things were found, such as a set of keys and nails. The point now, researchers say, is to begin figuring out how Jefferson himself worried about the mountain where Monticello was built, for he excavated part of the mountain so as to build on level ground.

China Wants Tibet's Past Preserved

Contrary to the New Age movement, the Chinese government in Peking has spent millions of Yuan in preserving the cultural artifacts of Tibet's ancient past. Substantial maintenance projects have been initiated to preserve the archeological treasures of the Norpu Lingka palace and the Sakya philosophy school (often called a monastery). Tibet boasts of nearly 2,000 sites of ancient origin, among which 27 are under direct state protection and another 57 are under local protection. Interestingly, the local Buddhist authorities have not had the resources to maintain the buildings, and so the Peking government has stepped in, even referring to them as "holy sites." The Chinese have also tightened security around some of these sites in response to local threats against them.

A prescient message from one of America's greatest America First patriots and nationalists warns us against the folly of . . .

American Intervention in Foreign Wars

BY COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

This speech, delivered on September 15, 1939, could not be more relevant to the present crisis in American foreign policy. As U.S. troops continue fighting a needless, no-win guerrilla war in Central Asia and the Middle East in no way serving national interest, Lindbergh's words are not only powerful, but also prophetic. Of course, he was looking toward what would become known as World War II, but its significance does not stop there. Reading his words will clearly show why this man is so reviled by hack historians today . . .

In times of great emergency, men of the same belief must gather together for mutual counsel and action. If they fail to do this, all that they stand for will be lost. I speak tonight to those people in the United States of America who feel that the destiny of this country does not call for our involvement in European wars.

We must band together to prevent the loss of more American lives in these internal struggles of Europe. We must keep foreign propaganda from pushing our country blindly into another war. Modern war with all its consequences is too tragic and too devastating to be approached from anything but a purely American standpoint. We should never enter a war unless it is absolutely essential to the future welfare of our nation.

This country was colonized by men and women from Europe. The hatreds, the persecutions, the intrigues they left behind, gave them courage to cross the Atlantic Ocean to a new land. They preferred the wilderness and the Indians to the problems of Europe. They weighed the cost of freedom from those problems, and they paid the price. In this country, they eventually found a means of living peacefully together—the same nationalities that are fighting abroad today. The quarrels of Europe faded out from American life as generations passed. Instead of wars between the English, French and Germans, it became a struggle of the New World for freedom from the Old—a struggle for the right of America to find her own destiny. The colonization of this country grew from European troubles, and our freedom sprang from European war; for we won independence from England while she was fighting France.

"If we enter the fight for democracy abroad, we may end by losing it at home."
—CHARLES LINDBERGH

No one foresaw the danger ahead of us more clearly than George Washington. He solemnly warned the people of America against becoming entangled in European alliances. For over one hundred years, his advice was followed. We established the Monroe Doctrine for America. We let other nations fight among themselves. Then, in 1917, we entered a European war. This time we were on England's side, and so were France and Russia. Friends and enemies reverse as decades pass as political doctrines rise and fall.

The Great War ended before our full force had reached the field. We escaped with the loss of relatively few soldiers. We measured our dead in thousands. Europe measured hers in millions. Europe has not yet recovered from the effects of this war and she has already entered another. A generation has passed since the Armistice of 1918, but even in America we are still paying for our part in that victory—and we will continue to pay for another generation. European countries were both unable and unwilling to pay their debts to us.

Now that war has broken out again, we in America have a decision to make on which the destiny of our nation depends. We must decide whether or not we intend to become forever involved in this age-old struggle between the nations of Europe. Let us not delude ourselves. If we enter the quarrels of Europe during war, we must stay in them in time of peace as well. It is madness to send our soldiers to be killed as we did in the last war if we turn the course of peace over to the greed, the fear, and the intrigue of European nations. We must either keep out of European wars entirely or stay in European affairs permanently.

In making our decision, this point should be clear: these wars in Europe are not wars in which our civilization is defending itself against some Asiatic intruder. There is no Genghis Khan or Xerxes marching against our western nations. This is not a question of banding together to defend the white race against foreign invasion. This is simply one more of those age-old quarrels within our own family of nations—a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war—from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy either of fairness or of force.

Arbitrary boundaries can only be maintained by strength of arms. The Treaty of Versailles either had to be revised as time passed, or England and France, to be successful, had to keep Germany weak by force. Neither policy was followed; Europe wavered back and forth between the two. As a result, another war has begun, a war which is likely to be far more prostrating than the last, a war which will again kill off the best youth of Europe, a war which may even lead to the end of our western civilization.

We must not permit our sentiment, our pity, or our personal feelings of sympathy, to obscure the issue, to affect our children's lives. We must be as impersonal as a surgeon with his knife. Let use make no mistake about the cost of entering this war. If we take part successfully, we must throw the resources of our entire nation into the conflict. Munitions alone will not be enough. We cannot count on victory merely by shipping abroad several thousand airplanes and cannon. We are likely to lose a million men, possibly several million—the best of American youth. We will be staggering under the burden of recovery during the rest of our lives. And our children will be fortunate if they see the end in their lives, even if, by some

Before America's entry into World War II, *Charles Lindbergh was a major figure in the campaign to keep the United States neutral. The crunch came with a series of radio talks in which Lindbergh warned against supporting the Allies. On April 29 1941, two days after Roosevelt impugned his loyalty in a speech, Lindbergh resigned his colonelcy in the Air Corps Reserve. After Pearl Harbor, he had second thoughts and volunteered for service again but was initially turned down. Eventually, however, the government recognized its need for his help, and he served with distinction. Lindbergh shot down two Japanese planes while serving as a civilian technical adviser to U.S. air forces in the Pacific. He also carried out strafing attacks and dive bombings against the Japanese on behalf of Australia. He also carried out classified research into how pilots could better survive exposure to high altitudes, as high as 40,000 feet. At left is Lindbergh in a U.S. Air Force uniform.*

unlikely chance, we do not pass on another Polish corridor to them. Democracy itself may not survive. If we enter the fighting for democracy abroad, we may end by losing it at home.

America has little to gain in another European war. We must not be misguided by this foreign propaganda to the effect that our frontiers lay in Europe. One need only glance at a map to see where our true frontiers lie. What more could we ask than the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific on the west? No, our interests in Europe need not be from the standpoint of defense. Our own natural frontiers are enough for that. If we extend them to the center of Europe, we might as well extend them around the earth. An ocean is a formidable barrier, event for modern aircraft.

Our safety does not lie in fighting European wars. It lies in our own internal strength, in the character of the American people and of American institutions. As long as we maintain an army, a navy, and an air force worthy of the name, as long as America does not decay within, we need fear no invasion of our country.

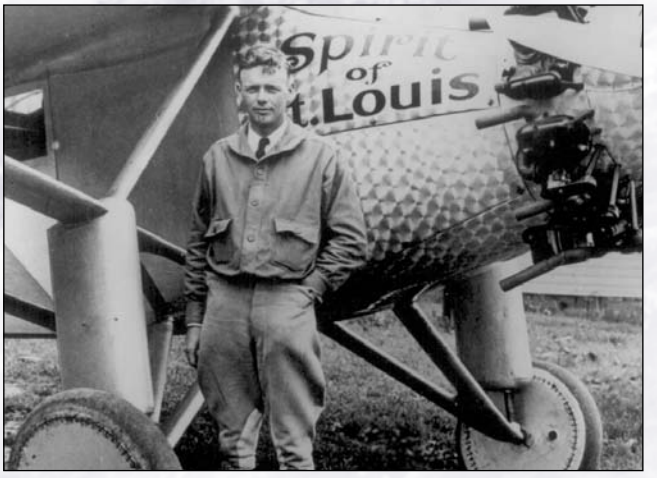
Again, I address those among you who agree with this stand. Our future and our children's future depend upon the action we take. It is essential to think clearly and to act quickly in the days that are to come. We will be deluged with propaganda, both foreign and domestic—some obvious, some insidious. Much of our news is already colored. Every incident and every accident will be seized upon to influence us. And in modern war there is bound to be plenty of both. We must learn to look behind every article we read and every speech we hear. We must not only inquire about the writer and the speaker—about his personal interests and his nationality, but we must ask who owns and who influences the newspaper, the news picture, and the radio station. If our people know the truth, if they are fully and accurately informed, if they are not misled by propaganda, this country is not likely to enter the war now going on in Europe.

And if Europe is prostrated again by war, as she has been so often in the past, then the greatest hope for our western civilization lies in America. By staying out of war ourselves, we may even bring peace to Europe more quickly. Let us look to our own defenses and to our own character. If we attend to them, we have no need to fear what happens elsewhere. If we do not attend to them, nothing can save us.

If war brings more dark ages to Europe, we can better preserve those things which we love and which we mourn the passing of in Europe today by preserving them here, by strengthening them here, rather that by hurling ourselves thoughtlessly to their defense over there and thus destroying all in the conflagration. The German genius for science and organization, the English genius for government and commerce, the French genius for living and the understanding of life—they must not go down here as well as on the other side. Here in America they can be blended to form the greatest genius of all.

The gift of civilized life must still be carried on. It is more important than the sympathies, the friendships, the desires, of any single generation. This is the test before America now. This is the challenge—to carry on western civilization. ❖

(Broadcast through the facilities of the Mutual Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and by short-wave from WIXL, Boston.)



Charles Lindbergh piloted *a rickety aircraft solo over the Atlantic. At a small airfield outside Paris on May 21, 1927, he was overwhelmed at his reception by cheering French crowds. Commissioned a colonel, he later flew his* Spirit of St. Louis *cross-country, promoting aviation.*

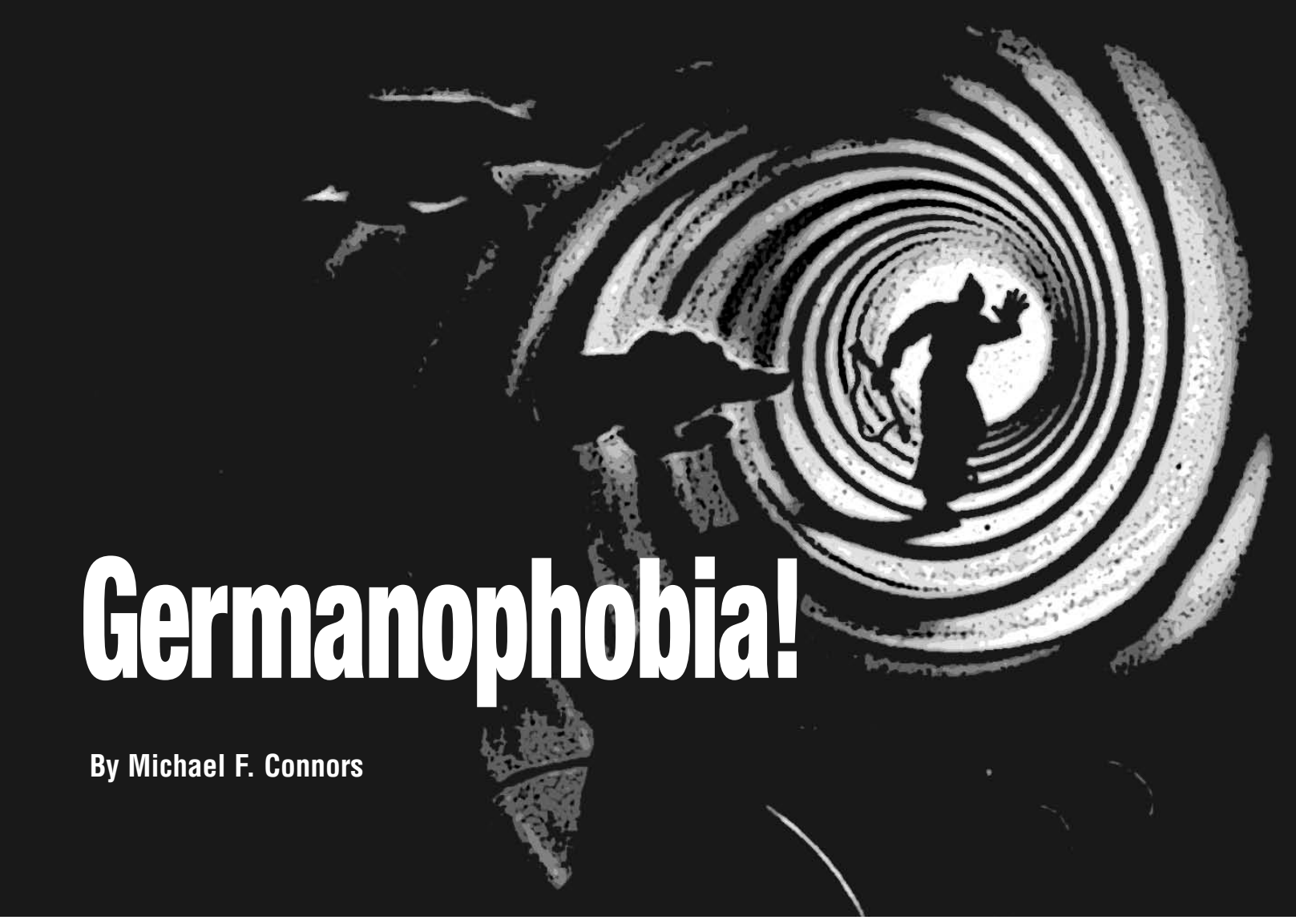
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH (1902-1974) is best known for two things: the first is his justly famous transatlantic flight of May 1927, and, second, his determination to keep the United States out of World War II. Of course, it is the latter that THE BARNES REVIEW takes the keenest interest in. Lindbergh was a household name throughout the years leading to the war. Therefore, lending his name to the pro-neutrality cause throughout the 1930s and early 1940s brought the America First movement a great deal of respect. He charged that pro-Jewish and British groups were leading America into war, and he paid for it with his reputation.

Five Speeches of the America First Committee

Here is a compilation of five addresses delivered on behalf of the America First Committee prior to the advent of U.S. intervention in the war in Europe (1939-1945). This booklet contains speeches by:

- Gen. Hugh S. Johnson (Sept. 5, 1940)
- Sen. Robert LaFollette Jr. (Sept. 11, 1940)
- Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (Sept. 25, 1940)
- Gen. Robert E. Wood (October 4, 1940)
- Col. Charles A. Lindbergh (April 23, 1941)

Defend America First, 50-page pamphlet: One copy is $10; 3 copies for $12; 5 or more $3 each. Send payment to THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard. S&H included. Make great handouts.



Germanophobia!

By Michael F. Connors

This article is a highly edited version of an undated pamphlet that remains little known to the American public. Mr. Connors's contention, well documented and written, is that the relationship between the Germans and the English-speaking world underwent a radical transformation at the start of World War I. Previously, English scholarship was very pro-German. However, once British economic power was threatened at the beginning of the 20th century, a sea change took place. Within a few years, English scholarship simply reversed itself and began to publish the most absurd pseudo-intellectual histories of Germany, painting Germany as backward, barbarian and inhuman. This article clearly shows the level of state control over academic history as well as the dependency that American scholars displayed to the British.

It is widely conceded today that the kind of thinking which presents any ethnic or national group in terms of a crude, unflattering caricature is undesirable and sloppy at the very least. Conversely, acceptance of others on the basis of individual merit, without reference to racial or national background, is regarded as one of the distinguishing marks of the truly educated man.

One of the most widely publicized reasons offered in explanation of our opposition to the regime of the late Adolf Hitler was its severe policy directed at Jews and other enemies of the regime. By some curious irony, however, many of the same Americans who were so quick to attack the nazi racial doctrines have been the worst offenders in spreading abroad a fantastic myth of singular German wickedness. As a consequence of this Germanophobic myth, the very word "German" conjures up in all too many minds an uncomfortable, if vague, image of robot-like, goose-stepping legions of glassy-eyed storm troopers set in motion by the harshly barked commands of an Erich von Stronheim-type "Prussian" officer. Furthermore, "militarism," "aggressiveness," and a marked preference for "authoritarianism" over democracy have well nigh universally been regarded as "typically German" national traits.

This dark image of a sinister, aggressive, predatory and militarily regimented Germany only became prevalent in the present century. The English historian, Frederic William Maitland, has described the once characteristic attitude toward the

Germans: ". . . [I]t was usual and plausible to paint the German as an unpractical, dreamy, sentimental being, looking out with mild blue eyes into a cloud of music and metaphysics and tobacco smoke." (Quoted in Manfred Messerschmidt, *Deutschland in englischer Sicht: Die Wandlungen des Deutschlandbildes in der englischen Geschictsschreibung* (Dusseldorf: Michael Triltsch Verlag, 1955, 51.)

In America too a similarly warm view of things German predominated. It is difficult to exaggerate the constructive impact of German institutions upon American life and the cordiality of the reception accorded them in the century or so from Frederick the Great to Bismarck. The story of this golden age of German-American relations has been magnificently chronicled by a very thorough and gifted American scholar, Henry M. Adams, in his recently published *Prussian-American Relations, 1775-1871*. In the cultural and intellectual spheres as in the political sphere the relationship was one of immense mutual profit.

The Prussian system of higher education and the cultural flowering that characterized Prussia in the era of regeneration following the Napoleonic wars all left a distinct mark upon America. The list of American scholars and writers—George Tichnor, Edward Everett, Joseph Cogswell, George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley, Henry E. Dwight, Washington Irving, Henry W. Longfellow and James F. Cooper, to mention only some who went to Prussia to secure inspiration for their life's work—is a most impressive one. Thus, to Americans too, "whether seen in their newly united nation or in this country, the Germans were generally regarded as methodical and energetic people" indeed as "models of progress," while "in their devotion to music, education, science, and technology they aroused the admiration and emulation of Americans." (Henry Cord Meyer, *Five Images of Germany: Half a Century of American Views on German History* Washington, D.C: The American Historical Association, 1960, 3.)

A writer inclined to present France in an unfavorable light relative to Germany would find, in the story of the French invasions of Germany since 1300, a veritable propaganda arsenal.

Two unrelated historic factors seemed to conspire at the time to give widespread currency to views of this sort. First, there were the truly monumental achievements of Germans in every sphere of cultural, intellectual, and scientific creativity. It could hardly have seemed amiss to speak of a nation of *Dichter und Denker* when one thought of the contributions to literature of Goethe and Schiller, the historical works of Ranke and Niebuhr, the philosophical studies of Kant and Hegel, the great scientific achievements of Alexander von Humboldt and Rintgen and the varied musical achievements of Beethoven, the Strausses and Wagner.

The second factor that seemed to support this attitude toward the Germans was their military and political weakness before their achievement of national unification in 1871.

One cannot imagine a more vivid contrast than that between de Stael's Germans and the stereotyped image of monocled, burr-headed, heel-clicking, mindless robots that Hollywood did so much to popularize in the 1930s and '40s.

Possibly even more difficult to grasp, for those whose thinking has been shaped by the propaganda of recent years, is the fact that throughout the 19th century France, rather than Germany, was cast in the role of international bully and villain. Had not Louis XIV and Bonaparte repeatedly made a battleground of Europe? Could anyone forget that French arms had rolled at high tide across the entire continent of Europe, threatening to engulf even the vast empire of the Russian tsar? Or could anyone forget that it had required the combined resources of Austria, Britain, Russia and Prussia, assisted by the fortuitous intervention of nature in the form of the Russian winter, to shatter the might of the Corsican conqueror?

A writer inclined to present France in an unfavorable light relative to Germany would find, in the story of the French invasions of Germany since 1300, a veritable propaganda arsenal. Though there were at least 17 major French invasions of German territory in the period between 1300 and 1600, the period of French intervention that is genuinely appalling is that from 1635 to 1815.

It should be noted that the old and persistent conviction that Franco-American relations were undeviatingly friendly throughout the 19th century is quite at odds with the facts. For a recent scholarly study that reveals the full extent of Franco-American estrangement during these years see Henry Blumenthal, *A Reappraisal of Franco-American Relations, 1830-1871* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1959).

The Thirty Years' War ravished Germany continuously from 1635 to 1648. The French also invaded German territory seven times during the concluding phase of their war with Spain that ended in 1659. A few years later during the War of Devolution and again during their encounter with the Dutch in 1672, the French violated German territory on at least four occasions. Then, between 1678 and 1686, the French, through their reunion policy, committed at least ten major acts of aggression against Germany. The War of the League of Augsburg in 1688 actually began as a French "preventive war" against the German states with the unprovoked devastation of the Palatinate, as well as the destruction of Heidelberg, Worms and Speyer. Further French invasions of Germany followed in 1702, 1733, and 1740. Again during the Seven Years War (1756-63) French aggression against German territory was repeated. Finally, during the periods of the French Revolution and Napoleon, Germany was repeatedly bled white by French invasions and coalition wars. One might reasonably conclude then that an estimate of 30 French invasions of German territory since the Middle Ages is a conservative understatement.

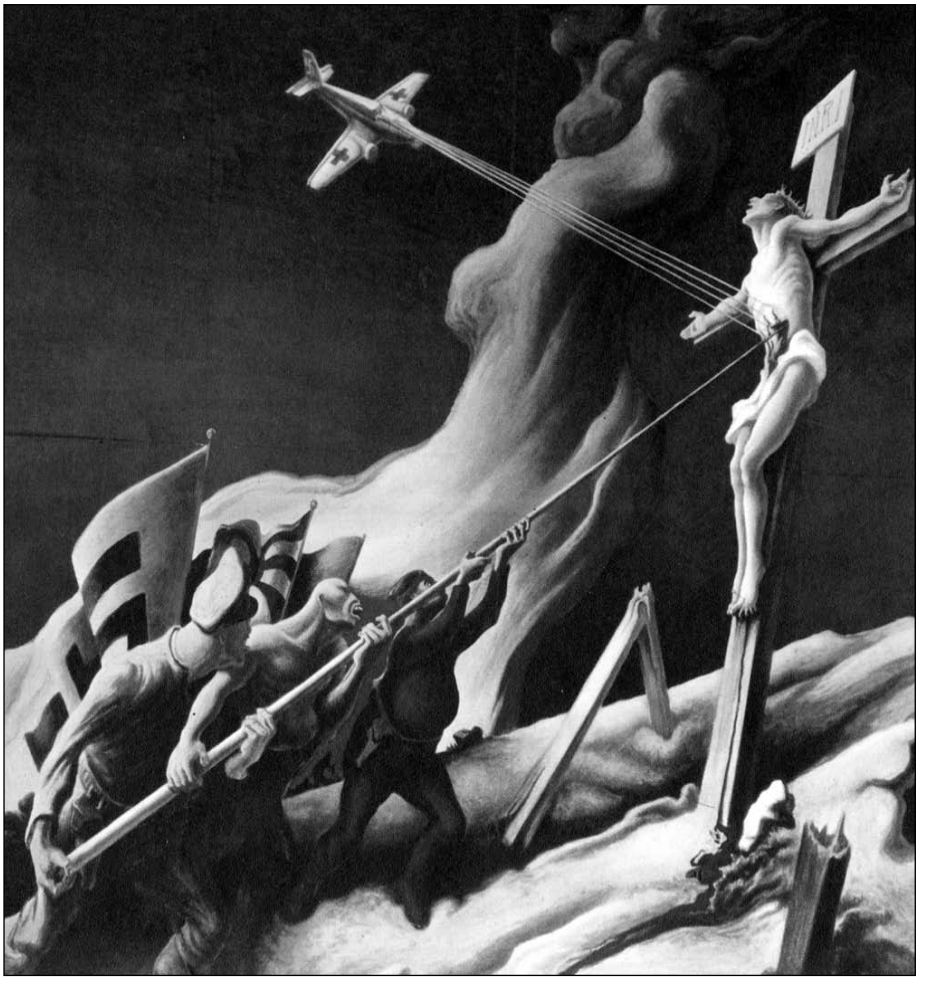
All these facts were very clearly reflected in world opinion at the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. In the words

of Professor Sidney Fay, "Bismarck's unification of Germany was hailed at the time as a desirable, even glorious accomplishment of the spirit of nationalism." (Sidney Bradshaw Pay, *The Origins of the World War*. New York: The, Macmillan Company, 1949, 1, 51.)

Writing in a similar vein, another distinguished American student of this period relates that:

> Whatever opinion historians may now hold on the question of responsibility for the war, there was little difference of opinion on this point among contemporary neutrals. . . . When the war broke out, Englishmen were almost unanimous in believing that the conflict had been wantonly precipitated by the French Emperor, and that the fundamental cause for the war was the French desire to reestablish French hegemony on the continent by the defeat of Prussia and the acquisition of German territory. (William L. Langer, European Alliances And Alignments: 1871-1890 (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950, 9).)

John Gerow Gazley wrote the most exhaustive analysis ever attempted of American opinion of Germany during this pre-20th-century period. He found that the American response from the outset of the war was "overwhelmingly pro-German and anti-French," while "in striking contrast to the belief that France represented despotism, decadence and reaction was the common conviction among Americans that Germany's success meant the triumph of progress, liberty and civilization." (John Gerow Gazley, *American Opinion of German Unification, 1848-1871*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1926, 322 and 348.)



Even famed American artist Thomas Hart Benton *got into the Germanophobic act, creating this illustration in 1943. Its evocative message was clear: a victory for Germany meant an end to Christianity. In fact it was the Jewish Bolsheviks from the Soviet Union who wanted Christianity crushed in conquered lands. Hitler, on the other hand, knew that Christianity was a unifying cultural force for Europeans.*

In 19th-century Britain, France had long been regarded as the "hereditary enemy," while the French reciprocated with bitter contempt for Perfidious Albion. So long as Britain and France remained the two major factors in the European power equation there was but little likelihood of a change in this alignment. Although the French were pathologically obsessed with a desire for revanche upon Germany after their inglorious coup of 1871, they continued to be at odds with England too, down to the early years of the present century. These Anglo-French tensions brought the world to the brink of war in 1898, at the time of the Fashoda Crisis over the control of the Egyptian Sudan. Only after the Entente Cordiale of 1904 did Anglo-French rapprochement become a reality. With this shift in the European power alignment, Britain and Germany became increasingly estranged.

As late as June 8, 1913, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of William II's accession to the throne of the Reich, distinguished Americans, including William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and Nicholas Murray Butler, in a special commemoration of the occasion by *The New York Times*, heaped lavish praise upon the German emperor; Taft even cited him as the world's greatest single force for peace at the time (Harry Elmer Barnes, *The Genesis of the World War* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1929, 593-95).) Butler's comments were positively rhapsodic. He concluded on the glowing note that "if the German Emperor had not been born to monarchy, he would have been chosen monarch or chief executive by popular vote of any modern people among whom his lot might have been cast" (Barnes, 595). Yet in a year or so William was to be called "the beast of Berlin." This was achieved via the collaboration of "learned historians" and "gutter journalists." The outcome of their joint efforts was "the first great triumph of the art of modern war propaganda."

The sources of Anglo-German estrangement had become quite apparent years before World War I. Naval rivalry plus Germany's astonishing industrial and commercial growth, which was viewed with increasing alarm in Great Britain, all

tended to create a growing rift between the two nations. British publicists and historians, ever sensitive to the wishes of the Foreign Office, soon began to reflect this new state of affairs in their writings about Germany. What is more, this change in the British climate of opinion created a similar change in American opinion of Germany.

Even at the turn of the century it was already evident that a good deal of anti-German sentiment was definitely setting in, in the American press. One very important but little known reason that serves to explain this was the utter dependence of a large segment of the American press upon British sources for information about European and particularly German affairs. The Germanophobic Harmsworth Press of Great Britain played an especially powerful role in this fascinating game of manipulating American opinion. The anti-German sentiments expressed in the widely read articles of F.W. Wile in *The New York Times* exemplified this British-inspired transformation in American thinking in an especially effective way.

It is not to be denied, therefore, that even before 1914 the shifting sands of international diplomacy had undermined somewhat the proud edifice of Imperial German world prestige. But the Reich was not at all unusual in this respect and, in any case, no power could expect to remain perennially popular in an age of greedy colonial and imperial rivalry. It was not until after the outbreak of the holocaust of 1914 that the grotesque image of a rapacious and bloodthirsty Germany uniquely aggressive throughout history achieved widespread currency in the West. It required the deliberate and systematic diffusion of Allied wartime propagandist distortions to give birth to the pathological Germanophobia that later became such a familiar and integral part of western thought processes. As Harry Paxton Howard recently expressed it:

> Actually, in the literal sense of the word, the biggest job of revising history was done during the first world war when our "histories" were completely revised to show that Germany had always been our enemy, that Germany had started the war in 1914, that Germany had even started the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, and that in the Revolutionary War we had not been fighting the British but the Hessians not to mention such things as the Germans cutting the hands off Belgian babies, instead of the Belgians cutting off the hands of Congolese. This was a real revision of our histories, which has distorted the American mind for more than 40 years. (Quoted by Harry Elmer Barnes in "Revisionism Revisited," *Liberation*, summer issue, 1959, 25.)

Soon after 1914 many of the seductive stratagems later employed with such telling effect by World War II propagandists made their appearance. Distorted intellectual history, for example, proved to be a veritable gold mine for Entente propagandists. Selected passages quoted out of context from the writings of all sorts of Germans, however obscure intellectually or remote historically, were offered in support of the thesis of a singularly iniquitous German national character.

Allied propagandists had a field day after 1914 with the theory that German thinking was dominated by "prophets of war" like Bernhardi and Nietzsche. Even before the war books like Austin Harrison's *Pan-Germanic Doctrine*, loaded though it was with factual errors and a tendentious thesis, were directly productive of considerable anxiety and hostility on the part of Britons toward Germany. Before long these British apprehensions were transferred to America, for even before the war "echoes of these alarms were heard through American magazines." Perhaps the first American historian to give book length treatment on these puerilities was Roland G. Usher, who painted Germany in very sinister colors indeed. For him fanatic German nationalists conspiring to conquer additional European and overseas territories were the determining factor in German Imperial policy.

Selected passages quoted out of context from the writings of all sorts of Germans, however obscure or remote, were offered in support of the thesis of a singularly iniquitous German national character.

After 1914, unfortunately, Americans proved all too susceptible to the blandishments of Entente propaganda. Though Woodrow Wilson might render lip service to the ideal of neutrality "in fact as well as in name during these days that try men's souls," neither he nor America's opinion-making organs remained faithful very long to this principle. The ties that bound many Americans to Britain in 1914 were varied. Among other things were common legal institutions and a common language to say nothing of numerous mutually profitable business relationships. But most potent of all were those ties of a primarily emotional and sentimental nature that bound many Americans to British ways of thought and to British literary and intellectual currents.

In the circumstances, it is not difficult to understand why Americans were so easily sold on the theory that Germany alone had provoked the war, that the Reich was uniquely "guilty." In this connection, the invasion of "little Belgium" was widely advertised as a particularly reprehensible though typical manifestation of a brutal and ruthless German policy. On the other hand, the entry of Britain into the war for the ostensible purpose of defending Belgian territorial integrity received almost universal acclaim. The posture of a crusading knight on a white steed charging to the defense of the outraged little country was, despite its essential falsity, assumed with relish and exploited with consummate skill by pro-British propagandists.

The shabby dishonesty of this posture becomes evident when we realize that during a Franco-German crisis in 1887, at a time when Anglo-German relations were most cordial, the British press had openly and unashamedly discussed the advisability of giving the green light to the German army to cross Belgium for the purpose of initiating military operations against France. (See Arthur Ponsonby, *Falsehood in Wartime*, London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1928; and William L.

Langer's *European Alliances and Alignments: 1871-1890,* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950, 405-06.)

The sinking of the British liner *Lusitania* in 1915 provoked a wild outburst against "Hun barbarism." Cleverly garbled accounts of the sinking confirmed many Americans in their belief in an innate German contempt for the most elementary principles of decency and humanity. Little heed was paid to the German charges that the vessel was armed and carried a cargo of munitions. Important also was the fact that well in advance of the sinking, the German government had paid for prominent advertisements in the American press warning American passengers of the peril they faced while aboard British vessels in the war zone. These warnings were also repeated by American Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan.

There are other perplexing facts about the *Lusitania* as well. For some reason a new captain, William Thomas Turner, was placed in charge for the return trip from New York. Turner flagrantly violated all the formal sailing orders given him in New York. Contrary to these instructions, he sought out rather than avoided the highly dangerous zone in which the vessel was actually sunk. Again, contrary to orders, he neither increased his speed nor followed a zigzag course when in the general zone of danger. Did Capt. Turner receive a subsequent set of instructions by wireless altering his original orders? Why was Turner met by Churchill upon his arrival at the pier after his rescue and taken directly to King George V and knighted? Was there a British governmental design to invite a submarine attack?

Whatever the answer to these questions, one thing is certain: even if such a ship were unarmed, the German submarine commander had no way of knowing this and had an obligation to his men to be wary of merchantmen which, in fact, often were armed and traveling under instructions not to surrender "tamely."

When the American government further insisted, contrary to all reason, upon defending the immunity from attack of even armed British merchantmen and American citizens aboard them, the felony was compounded. When Britain followed a policy of waging unrestricted submarine warfare in the Baltic, where the German navy ruled the surface of the sea, sinking, unarmed Swedish, Norwegian and German merchantmen at the cost of numerous neutral lives, the Wilsonian homilies on international morality which were tendered with such regularity to Germany, were not at all forthcoming.

It has often been remarked that "in wartime truth is the first casualty." The 1914 conflict was no exception to this maxim. Atrocity propaganda in the hands of clever and unconscionable men became an exact science. All the belligerents endeavored to make the best use of this potent weapon. It must be admitted, however, that the efforts of the Central Powers in this direction were fumbling and ineffectual. The Allies, and particularly Great Britain, by contrast, "proved themselves most capable of adroitly manipulating world opinion by widespread diffusion of fantastic tales of German villainy. Britain, of course, had the additional technical advantage of control over the cables and could rigidly censor all news coming to America.

This World War II Allied propaganda poster *encapsulates the image we have of Germans today thanks to relentless, negative media portrayals: cold, hard, egotistical and evil. Since WWII, we can think of not one movie in which any National Socialist character has been portrayed as anything other than a bumbling fool or a sadistic killer. In fact, many young men in the German armed forces were not even members of the Nazi Party and were merely soldier-citizens defending their nation from the advancing threat of the communist hordes, and some Nazis, like Rudolf Hess, were firmly dedicated to peace.*

Incredible tales of German barbarism in Belgium and France gave rise to a myth of unique German savagery that continues to color the thinking of many persons to this day. German soldiers, the world was gravely informed, amused themselves by cutting off the hands of Belgian babies. Another oft-repeated tale related how German soldiers amputated the breasts of Belgian women out of sheer viciousness. A slightly different variation of this story asserted that the amputation had been carried out by syphilitic Germans who, having ravished the women, wished to warn their countrymen thereby. There were persistent rumors about the crucifixion of Canadian soldiers. Perhaps the most repulsive and widely circulated of these fabrications was that concerning a German corpse factory where the bodies of both Allied and German soldiers killed in battle were allegedly melted down for fats and other products useful to the German war effort.

Atrocity propaganda was immeasurably effective in the United States during the first world war. When in the American papers of May 11-12, 1915, which was during the

very week following the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, there appeared the notorious Bryce Report on alleged German atrocities, American indignation at Germany reached a blind and febrile peak. The membership of the Bryce Committee, appointed by Parliament to investigate reports of alleged German atrocities, comprised some of the most distinguished jurists and historians in Great Britain. To Americans it seemed that the chairman, Viscount Bryce, was one Briton who would never offer himself as the tool of tendentious propaganda. Bryce was a scholar of profound erudition and was considered by many to be the ablest foreign student of American government and institutions.

The "proofs" advanced by the Bryce Committee in support of the wildest tales of German fiendishness, as well as the methods employed in gathering them, violated every elementary rule of evidence. Careful non-German scholars, above all Arthur Ponsonby, have long since demonstrated the entire project to have been a tissue of distortions and outright falsehoods. Evidently, Bryce and his esteemed colleagues had few qualms about perverting the truth if it redounded to the benefit of what they termed the "high cause" of Mother England. In later years other scholars in both Britain and America would display a similar willingness to prostitute talent and reputation in the interest of writing vicious propaganda.

In the period between the outbreak of the war in 1914 and American entry in 1917 the Allied cause found many ardent champions in the ranks of American academic scholars who fired the first salvoes of artillery in the mounting American offensive against Germany. The Anglophile American historian, Bernadette E. Schmitt, in her *England and Germany, 1740-1914*, painted a picture of nearly two centuries of Anglo-German relations out of which, in the end, Germany emerged a very poor second. To Schmitt the war was the end result of a German design to destroy the balance of power in Europe. No less influential was Thorstein Veblen's tendentious contribution *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution* wherein Germany was depicted as incurably militaristic and Britain, on the contrary, as anti-militaristic to the point of virtual sanctity.

It should occasion no surprise then, in the circumstances, that once we had entered the war all the stops were pulled in the propaganda campaign against Germany. Academic historians like Professors William Roscoe Thayer, Charles Downer Hazen, Munroe Smith, and Albert Bushnell Hart hastened to invest the crude, popular Germanophobic propaganda with an aura of "scholarly" respectability, while the celebrated Committee on Public Information, popularly called the Creel Press Bureau, in a series of highly successful raids on the nation's campuses, enlisted the aid of a still greater list of American historians.

From the German viewpoint, the most damaging wartime propaganda volume was that of Henry Morgenthau wherein it was alleged that the Kaiser, in company with the top bankers, diplomats, military leaders, and industrialists of Germany, decided on war at a secret crown conference held at Potsdam on July 5, 1914. That Morgenthau was American ambassador to Turkey and so presumably well informed seemed to lend credence to his charges, which, he asserted, were based on revelations privately given him by Baron Wangenheim, the German ambassador to Turkey. Scholars, like Harry Elmer Barnes, whose works have already been cited, have, on the basis of contemporary documents, exposed the fictitious nature of the Morgenthau "revelations." The crown conference never took place for the very good reason that the persons alleged to have been present proved to have been elsewhere on that date. Yet Mr. Lansing's Commission of the Peace Conference cited the crown conference legend as justification for Article 231 of the Treaty, the notorious German "war guilt clause." (For a good recent treatment of this Crown Council myth see Barnes' "Revisionism and the Promotion of Peace," *Liberation*, Summer issue, 1958, 4-5.)

The most damaging WWI propaganda alleged that the Kaiser, with top bankers, military leaders and industrialists of Germany, decided on war at a secret conference held at Potsdam.

The influence of the Hitler regime on western students of German history has been well described by Theodore Hamerow:

> The new school . . . assumed that National Socialism was more than a malignant manifestation of spiritual exhaustion and anarchy which had come in the wake of a ruinous war and an even more ruinous economic collapse. According to its view, the origins of the totalitarian ideology are deeply rooted in German life. They go back to the blood and iron of Bismarck, the paternalistic state of Frederick the Great, the political conservatism of Luther, and the resistance of Teutonic tribalism to the conquering, civilizing, and Christianizing influence of the Romans. All German history is in a sense a gigantic factory manufacturing barbed wire for Buchenwald and Dachau. . . . Germany is the product of an unwholesome historical environment, it is the juvenile delinquent of European society. Once we recognize that the German mentality is different in kind. from the mentality of the other nations of the West, we have the key to German history ("History and the German Revolution of 1848," *The American Historical Review*, October 1954, 35-6.)

Nazi racial policy and the assault upon the parties of the German left provoked bitter reaction in America especially. "When liberals or socialists . . . were silenced or forced to flee, their cause was quickly taken up by a very literate and vocal unit of the American public. But even more effective in some ways was the espousal of anti-nazism by various communist front organizations. . . ." Perhaps most important and widely circulated of the volumes on nazi Germany emanating from the American left were Frederick L. Schuman's *The Nazi Dictatorship*, and Robert A. Brady's *The Spirit and Structure of German Fascism.*

Even a distinguished Australian professor in what was

Germany Shows the World She Was Not Responsible for the Katyn Massacre

At left, German military officers display to international civilian investigators the evidence that the thousands of bodies buried in mass graves at the Katyn Forest in Poland during World War II were Polish officers who were murdered by the Bolsheviks. The Soviets had previously sought to blame the atrocity on the Germans. The world was only too ready to believe the lies after being force-fed a steady diet of "hate Germany" propaganda and manufactured atrocities for 30 years—just one reason why determining the truth about "The Holocaust" is such an important endeavor for scientists today. If, as many investigators insist today, the Germans were not engaging in mass extermination of the Jews, then Hitler could no longer be considered the "most evil" man in world history. That distinction would pass to Josef Stalin, America's murderous and self-serving ally during WWII. How would that look in the history books?

undoubtedly one of the relatively most impartial contemporary treatments of the Third Reich, was inspired to pen the following crude libel on the German people:

> The Germans are a politically retarded race. They are still in the "myth" stage of development. . . . The Germans have never wanted democracy; they crave for authority, and respect the strong arm. They do not want individual freedom. . . . The average German would much rather salute a uniform than have a vote. The German is designed by history and nature to provide mass material for dictatorship. (Stephen R. Roberts, *The House That Hitler Built*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1938, 41-2.)

Anti-German (as distinct from anti-nazi) feeling after 1933, and especially after the Nuremberg Racial Laws of 1935, encouraged an epidemic of crude potboilers that were given wide publicity by eagerly anti-German reviewers. The newspaper press, by and large, entered into the spirit of this campaign with a vigorous enthusiasm, which left little room for complaint on the part of even the most pronounced critics of the Hitler regime. In the climate of opinion thus prepared, it was to be expected that the American mind in 1939 would be receptive to the Allied fiction of unique German responsibility for World War II.

Never before in the history of the nation did America's leadership and opinion-making organs espouse the cause of a foreign belligerent with such unrestrained enthusiasm as they did that of Germany's enemies during World War II. From the outset, the American government, press and radio openly and blatantly manifested a degree of dedication to the cause of Britain and France that made a hideous mockery of our official posture of neutrality.

Many of the circumstances of World War II seem to have been only a repetition of those of 1914. Again the story was circulated that only Germany was "prepared," that France and Britain had innocently or foolishly "slept" while the Axis powers had been feverishly building up their armies. Winston Churchill contributed much to this legend with his frequent allusions to "unarmed Britain."

The thesis of an "overwhelming" German armed superiority in 1939 is entirely without foundation in fact, as is evident from the official report to the secretary of the Army of the United States submitted in 1947, which many scholars have discussed at some length.

Perhaps the definitive repudiation of the myth that Germany was plotting global conquest in 1939 (apart from the lack of documentary evidence in support of that melodramatic conviction) is to be found in the amazing fact that Germany was, in reality, ill-prepared both militarily and economically when the war came. The most complete study of this important subject is that of an American economist, Burton H. Klein (see his *Germany's Economic Preparations for War,* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1959) who, pointing out that in Germany "there was no real mobilization of manpower prior to the outbreak of war," continues to say: "Thus, whether we examine the general nature of German economic recovery, or the raw

material self-sufficiency program, or the mobilization of manpower, the same general conclusion is evident: The scale of Germany's economic mobilization for war was quite modest."

As A.J.P. Taylor recently expressed it: "Even in 1939 the German army was not equipped for a prolonged war; and in 1940 the German land forces were inferior to the French in everything except leadership." (*The Origins of the Second World War*, London: Hanish Hamilton, 1961, 75.)

With the passage of time even the president himself did not shrink from the unsavory task of contributing personally to this palpably dishonest propaganda of fear. With his tongue in his cheek, he told the American people on October 27, 1941, that he had come by a secret German map revealing a nazi design to conquer South America. Moreover, he had another nazi document disclosing Hitler's intention "to abolish all existing religions." Needless to say, these documents were not produced at the time for anyone else's examination, nor have they been produced in the intervening years, and with very good reason. They never really existed to begin with. Had such documents really existed, they would have provided incomparable grist for the prosecution's mill at Nuremberg.

HARRY ELMER BARNES
Father of historical Revisionism.

The conventional interpretations given by Allied propagandists to explain the diplomatic origins of the war in 1939 as well as the background to American entry therein are as unlike the truth as it is humanly possible to imagine. Unfortunately, historians in both Britain and America, except for the Revisionists, have operated on the assumption that "the question of war responsibility in relation to 1939 and 1941 is . . . completely and forever settled. It is widely held that there can be no controversy this time." (Harry Elmer Barnes, *Perpetual War For Perpetual Peace*, Caldwell: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1953, 9.)

Perhaps the most striking and certainly the most unexpected repudiation of the myth of "sole German guilt" for the 1939 war has come recently from the pen of an English historian hitherto almost notorious in his hostility to Germany, Dr. A.J.P. Taylor. British historians and publicists desirous of perpetuating the historical blackout in that country were thrown into an unreasoning panic by the appearance of Professor Taylor's volume, for, quite apart from the intrinsic merits of his arguments, Taylor, with his reputation for Germanophobia, is the one scholar from whose pen such a volume would have seemed least likely to come. His wartime treatise, *The Course of German History*, was one of the most virulent attacks ever penned on Germany by a professional historian anywhere.

Taking every issue and crisis of major import which divided Germany and the allies before the war, Taylor makes it clear that Hitler was a shrewd statesman who never wanted war and certainly not the global holocaust which actually came in 1939. Far from being the culmination of a sinister "German plot" to conquer the world, World War II was, on the German side, a struggle to "reverse the verdict of the first [world war] and to destroy the settlement which followed it." At worst, Taylor feels, the war was the unfortunate product of inept diplomacy, a terrible tragedy of errors. In his own words: "In retrospect, though many were guilty, none was innocent. . . . This is a story without heroes; and perhaps even without villains. . . . The war of 1939, far from being welcome, was less wanted by nearly everybody than almost any war in history."

If pro-Allied propaganda had earlier conditioned American thinking so as to smooth the path for eventual American intervention against Germany, that same propaganda after our entry in late 1941 was admirably calculated to persuade Americans of the inspired wisdom of a war and postwar policy of vindictive, grinding harshness toward the Reich.

In Britain, as in the United States, Germanophobia reached feverish proportions. One of the best known and most extreme of the Germanophobic writers in Britain during the period was the late Lord Vansittart. Having held highly important and responsible posts in the British diplomatic service, he was assured of a large and sympathetic audience. In a series of radio broadcasts and in a pamphlet with the suggestive title *Black Record* he cast Germany in the role of a shrike or "butcher bird" nation, which had continually preyed on its weaker and more virtuous neighbors throughout the ages.

In America an even more melodramatic and comic book type interpretation of German history came from the pen of Paul Winkler with his *The Thousand Year Conspiracy: Secret Germany Behind the Mask*. According to Winkler, Hitler and nazism were but the current manifestations of a millennium-long "conspiracy" against all human civilization hatched centuries ago by sinister "Prusso-Teutonic" forces within Germany.

Another writer in this country, Theodore N. Kaufman, in a book which in retrospect amazes one in that it could even find a self-respecting publisher, insisted the nazis "were merely the mirrors reflecting centuries-old inbred lust of the German nation for conquest and mass murder." It was the "German people" who were "responsible" for the war and hence "must be made to pay." To rid the world of these "war-lusted souls," Kaufman advocated the "eugenic sterilization" of 48 million Germans. Males over 60 and women over 45 could be exempted. By such a policy he estimated that "Germanism" could be extinguished in two generations (See his *Germany Must Perish* (Newark: Argyle Press, 1941).) Meanwhile, German war prisoners could, after sterilization, be placed in "labor battalions" for the rebuilding of ruined cities while the Reich itself could be partitioned among its deserving neighbors. Even the inspired savagery of Josef Stalin, in whose criminally fertile mind originated what later was called the "Morgenthau Plan," seems tame in comparison with the spirit of the "Kaufman Plan." Yet

the self-constituted custodians of international morality at Nuremberg with their boundless capacity for "selective indignation," to use Sir Arnold Lunn's pithy phrase, could find no words of reproof for such genocidal schemes directed at the German people.

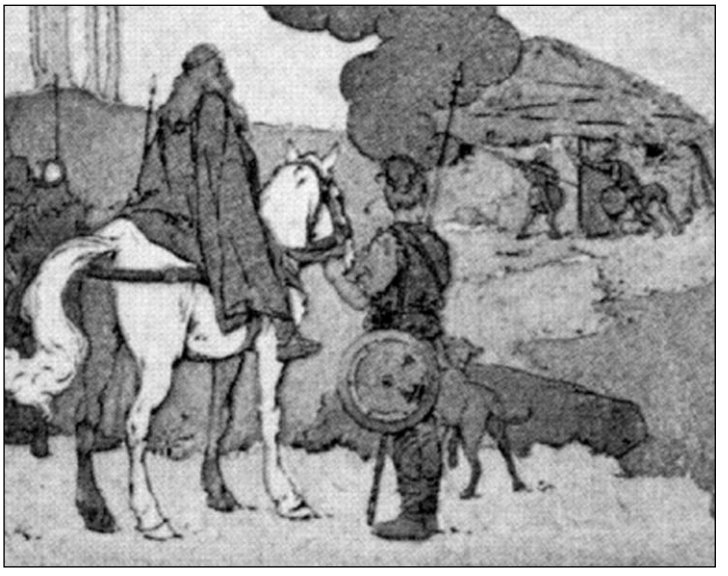
No doubt many uninformed non-Germans were impressed by such irresponsible statements at the time. Viewed, however, in the light of the last decade and a half, during which time Berlin has become a glowing symbol of Western opposition to Red totalitarianism, there is something contemptibly mean and petty about them.

The French historian, Edmond Vermeil, in a work of considerable popularity, *Germany's Three Reichs: Their History and Culture*, expressed much concern about an alleged German offensive against Europe and "Western humanism" throughout history. Vermeil, incidentally, became one of the leading spokesmen of a school of writers fond of tracing the roots of nazism back to a supposedly pathological German intellectual and cultural tradition.

Another example of this type of perverted intellectual history concealed behind impressive trappings of scholarship was William Montgomery McGovern's *From Luther to Hitler*. In Germany, McGovern explained, there was a deeply rooted feeling that "liberal institutions were essentially pernicious." This feeling was traceable to a "fascist-nazi" political tradition that had long been developing in Germany. Thus Luther was an "early precursor" of Hitler, as were Kant, Fichte, Hegel and a long litany of other Germans too numerous to mention.

The prostitution of the intellect for propaganda purposes assumed still other forms. An entire school of Sunday supplement writers sought to explain a mythical "German problem" in terms of the jargon of psychiatry. Germany, according to this interpretation, was very definitely the victim of an "abnormal national personality," possibly even schizophrenic. An American neuropsychiatrist, Richard Brickner, exploited this illicit technique of transferring without warrant psychiatric and medical concepts applicable only to individuals to the entire broad field of historical interpretation when he diagnosed Germany to be a "paranoid" nation with a "paranoid" history going back at least five generations. (See his *Is Germany Incurable?* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1943).) Paranoia, it might be pointed out, is generally regarded as extremely difficult to cure. Might it not be advisable then to destroy such a nation or to sterilize its population?

After World War II there was a marked lessening of interest in Germany with the consequence that there was a considerable decline in the current produce of literature concerned with that country. Be that as it may, however, books and articles about Germany are still fairly plentiful. Hence the question arises: Has there been any significant development of a corrective literature to counter the tendentious interpretations of previous years? To the shame of honest historiography, the answer must be a very decided negative. There is a continuing "historical blackout," to borrow Barnes's phrase, where Germany is concerned. The older historians, for the most part, manifest a



In France, irrational hatred of the Germans *may stem in part from a general Teutonophobia that reaches back to the ancient Franks (after who, ironically, France is named). Above is a page from a Third Republic history schoolbook consisting mostly of illustrations. In the top picture, the Franks are shown pillaging a Romano-Gaullish villa, having murdered the occupants, or at least one unarmed man. The bottom picture shows the "barbarian" Germanic invaders burning a native house, having sealed the door so the people cannot escape.*

stubborn reluctance to surrender their fixed delusions. The younger ones have been so indoctrinated during their entire educational careers that they seem completely unaware of the challenge thus presented to their scholarship. The sole exception to this is a veritable handful of Revisionist historians. Thus far, however, their efforts have been mainly limited, by and large, to tracing the origins of World War II and the genesis of Pearl Harbor. Little attention of a revisionist nature has been accorded to German history as such by non-German scholars.

Typical of postwar attempts by western historians to perpetuate the Germanophobic myth was Hans Kohn's article

"Rethinking Recent German History." Kohn resuscitated all the stock villains of German history who had long been so dear to the hearts of melodramatic anti-German writers: Bismarck as the supposed embodiment of Machiavellian power politics; the wicked Prussian and German ruling classes; that nebulous demon, German intellectual development and all the rest of the tiresome litany. He even attacked those who "attempt to show that the pernicious trends in modern German history were common to European civilization as a whole." Further on he relates that the nazi "deviation from the main lines of European development started long before Hitler." He quotes with obvious approval the hackneyed view that "National Socialism was made possible by the separation of German political thought from Western European thought. . . . This supposed separation he traces back to Fichte and Hegel."

But undoubtedly the most widely publicized book dealing with Germany to appear in America since the end of World War II has been William L. Shirer's *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*. For many months in succession the Shirer volume held first place in the non-fiction category of the bestseller list. When one considers the sheer bulk of the volume and the turgid if ingratiating style in which it is written this is a remarkable tribute to the manner in which skilled promoters can contrive popularity. But far more important, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, embodying as it does the very worst features of the Germanophobic propaganda of 1933-1945, contributes very little to an honest understanding of German history, its publicity buildup and the rave reviews to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are told that German leaders left a stamp upon the people in the form of a lust for domination, a passion for unbridled militarism and contempt for democracy and individual freedom.

Again and again the reader is sharply reminded of the author's bias against not merely the nazis but the entire German people. For example, as early as page five he writes that "the German people" were "a natural instrument which he [Hitler] was able to shape to his own sinister ends." And again we are told that Bismarck, Kaiser Wilhelm II and Hitler left a common stamp upon the German people in the form of a "lust for power and domination, a passion for unbridled militarism, a contempt for democracy and individual freedom and a longing for authority, for authoritarianism." And once more in thundering tones of pontifical certitude it is asserted that "Nazism and the Third Reich . . . were but a logical continuation of German history."

Shirer gives scarcely a hint as to the real reason for the advent of nazism: the fact that Germany was saddled with a Draconian peace, the terms of which were mitigated through the years but slightly and then haltingly and with ill grace. His account of the coming of World War II simply takes no account of the findings of recent Revisionist scholarship, as is perhaps to be expected, while his repeated sneers directed at the members of the anti-nazi resistance within Germany only betray still further his basic and deep-seated antipathy to everybody and everything German. The appearance of such a work at this time when German and western amity was never more urgently needed is distinctly to be regretted.

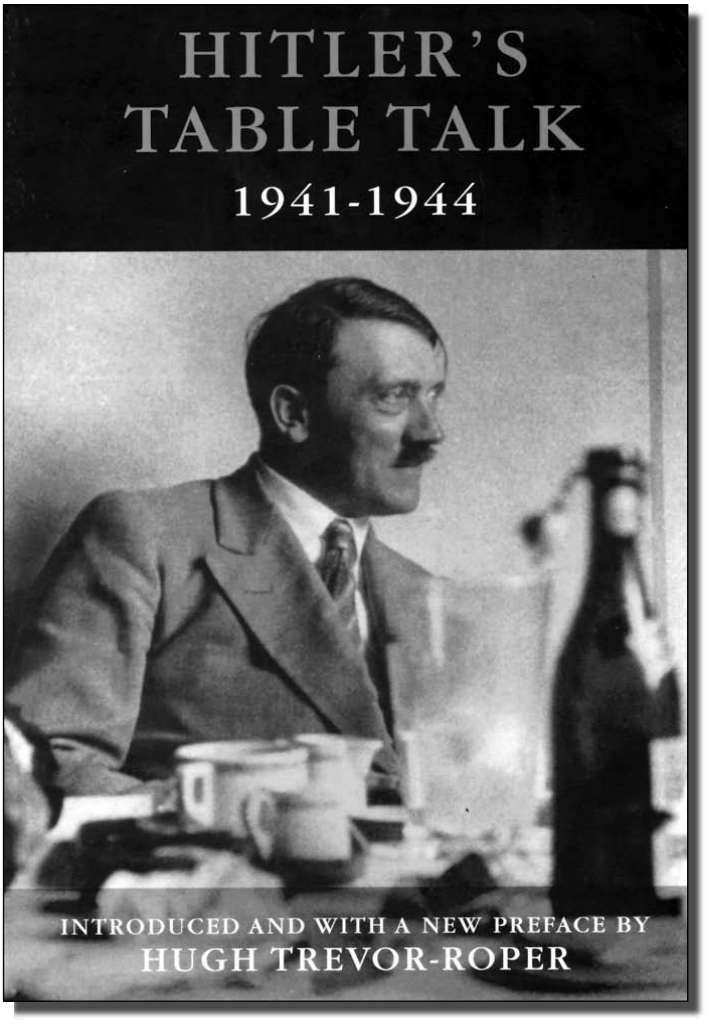
Even more regrettable, however, has been the emergence, in large part during the months following the seizure of Adolf Eichmann, of a body of horror literature alleging brutal German wartime crimes, mainly against the Jews of Europe, of such depravity and magnitude that readers might thereby be tempted to speculate that, whatever Allied statesmen did to provoke conflict with the Axis powers, they were entirely justified in taking such action. Should even the worst of these questionable charges against Germany be one day verified by some tribunal concerning whose impartiality there is agreement on all sides, it would still be necessary to remember that they were made possible by the war itself. Equally as important, they would have to be balanced against the crimes perpetrated against the Germans by the Allies. Hitherto it has been customary only to cite those crimes attributed to Germany.

At the heart of the conviction that German World War II atrocities were quantitatively and qualitatively without parallel in the annals of human experience is the as yet unverified allegation that, in the pursuit of a macabre "Final Solution," 6 million Jews were cold-bloodedly murdered in gas chambers and before firing squads. The "evidence" presented in support of this charge to date has not been more persuasive than that used to substantiate the gruesome stories of German atrocity horrors spelled out in the long since discredited Bryce Report of 1915.

Neither the proceedings at Nuremberg in 1946 nor those associated with the recent trial of Adolf Eichmann were such as to inspire the confidence of the impartial investigator. Likewise the frenetic efforts of some academic scholars to prove the charge have fallen quite flat. But even if one should assume the worst to be true and, from the welter of conflicting numerical estimates as to the number of Jewish fatalities, accept the largest, 6 million, as undoubtedly correct, the number of victims of these German atrocities would still fall far short of the number of German, Japanese and Italian non-combatants who perished at Allied hands as the result of mass population expulsions, saturation bombing of civilian centers, postwar deprivation and Soviet massacres and political liquidations. The simple fact then is that there is every reason to believe that a final accounting must exculpate Germany of any unique inhumanity in the waging of World War II, just as Revisionist scholarship has exonerated her of sole or even primary guilt for the war itself. ❖

MICHAEL F. CONNORS is a researcher of the old school. Fact and common sense has been his hallmark throughout his long career. He is a researcher in ethnic America and the German National Socialist Movement in the 1930s and 1940s. His work is little known in America, but, hopefully, our efforts at TBR will rectify that.

Adolf Hitler: In His Very Own Words



BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

Although there have perhaps been tens of thousands of books devoted to the topic of "Adolf Hitler," there have only, in truth, been a handful of merit. Hitler's own memoir, *Mein Kampf*, is, for obvious reasons, the primary work on the subject, but even that volume offers the reader only an insight into Hitler's thoughts (and dreams) during a period when the future German Fuehrer was actually only an imprisoned political agitator and failed (for a time) revolutionary.

However, there is a far lesser known historical record of Hitler's reflections that is, in the end, probably of more value for those keen on understanding this controversial world figure. In its published form today it is known as *Hitler's Table Talk, 1941-1944*.

First published in English in 1953 by the British firm of Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd. and in the United States by Farrar, Straus and Young, under the title *Hitler's Secret Conversations* —featuring an introductory essay by British historian H.R. Trevor-Roper—the "table talks" have been once again made available, featuring not only Trevor-Roper's original introduction, but also an additional preface to the new edition by Trevor-Roper.

The story of how this remarkable volume came into being is probably worthy of a book in itself, but suffice it to say that the idea for the project was conceived by Hitler's confidant, Martin Bormann, who had succeeded Rudolf Hess as Hitler's official secretary after Hess's peace flight to Scotland in May of 1941.

Since Hess had been the one who had taken down Hitler's comments during their joint imprisonment in Bavaria in 1924-1925 and had helped Hitler work the material into what ultimately became *Mein Kampf*, Bormann now felt that it was his own duty to essentially compile what we might call an updated sequel to the first monumental volume (which, actually, was first issued as two separate volumes and later incorporated into one).

Bormann had noted that in private mealtime and after-dinner talks with friends, political associates, military figures and others, Hitler became quite expansive and, when particularly relaxed, had a remarkable capacity to express his thoughts in a lively fashion that proved quite entertaining in many ways for those who had the opportunity to share in such intimate moments with perhaps the most powerful man on the face of the planet. Hitler's secretary realized that here was the opportunity to record those reflections for posterity and broached the matter with Hitler.

Although Hitler was initially hesitant to allow these private

moments to be mechanically recorded, and very much so, he finally relented and agreed to permit a trusted party officer, skilled in shorthand, to sit quietly behind a curtain during these dinners and other gatherings (which were often of a largely social nature) and take detailed shorthand notes. The final preparation of the notes was to be corrected and approved by Bormann, but Hitler himself decided that he would ultimately use these notes as source material for a future work to be published, perhaps in his retirement years.

Thus, from July 4, 1941, to November 30, 1944, Hitler's private comments (often extended monologues) to his most intimate associates on a wide-ranging number of subjects were regularly recorded by a number of skilled shorthand specialists handpicked by Bormann. In the end, some 1,045 pages of typed notes emerged from the project.

Following the end of the war, an un-apologetic longtime admirer of the Fuehrer, Swiss national François Genoud (who later became a prominent banker and a friend to thriving nationalist movements in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and throughout the Third World) made a personal project of salvaging the personal notes and papers of Hitler and other leaders of the fallen Third Reich. Through formal legal arrangements with Hitler's and Bormann's heirs, Genoud obtained a copy of the transcriptions of the "table talks" and moved to publish them.

ADOLF HITLER
Hitler conducts war planning.

However Genoud learned that Dr. Henry Picker, one of the short-hand specialists who had recorded many of the talks, had spirited away his own surreptitious copy and had also obtained copies of other talks transcribed by his superior, Heinrich Heim, for whom Picker had substituted for a short period.

Picker, in fact, published a substantially edited version of the talks in Germany in 1951 under the title *Hitlers Tischgesprache*, but Genoud, claiming the copyright obtained through the rightful heirs, brought suit against Picker only to lose in a German court. However, Genoud's collection of the table talks was complete and he rushed out a French translation one year later in order to establish his copyright abroad. The first volume of the French translation was entitled *Adolf Hitler: Propos sur la Guerre et la Paix*. Picker's own efforts to prevent the publication of this volume failed.

Meanwhile, British historian Trevor-Roper approached Genoud and persuaded Genoud to allow publication of an English-language version, which indeed was published in 1943. The battle between Genoud and Picker continued, however, with Picker releasing an annotated new German-language edition, with additional material, in 1964.

Undaunted, and determined to have the historical record complete, Genoud consented to the publication of his own far more substantial collection of the table talks released in 1980 under the title *Adolf Hitler: Monologe im Fuhrerhaupquartier*. Although this collection was not precisely complete—lacking some 100 entries between March 12 and September 1, 1942, that Picker had grabbed for himself—this 1980 volume is essentially the same complete volume compiled by Genoud and first published in London by Weidenfeld in 1953 and which has now been reprinted by Enigma Books, featuring the new preface by Trevor-Roper.

Because of Genoud's steadfast devotion to Hitler's memory, we can be certain that this edition is a representative commemoration of Hitler's thoughts and words on subjects ranging from—in Trevor-Roper's words—"England, America, India, art, music, architecture, the Aryan Jesus, the Bolshevik St. Paul, the pharaohs, the Maccabees, Julian the Apostate, King Farouk, Viking vegetarianism, the Ptolemaic system, the Ice Age, Shinto [and] prehistoric dogs [to] Spartan soup" and much, much more.

Suffice it to say, unlike Genoud, Trevor-Roper was no admirer of Hitler, who he calls "the most formidable among the 'terrible simplifiers' of history, the most systematic, the most historical, the most philosophical and yet the coarsest, cruelest, least magnanimous conqueror the world has ever known," and yet, Trevor-Roper's new preface and his original 1953 introduction, entitled "The Mind of Adolf Hitler," make very clear the British historian's view that other historians have failed to make real attempts to understand Hitler based on his own thoughts and words.

This, Trevor-Roper says, is "a real problem," for the students of history since, "a whole generation may well be named in history after him and we shall speak of the Age of Hitler as we speak of the Age of Napoleon or the Age of Charlemagne." And indeed that may well be the case, for the late Belgian SS General Leon Degrelle himself said that one day the 20th century would indeed be remembered as "the Hitler Century."

So it is that in order to understand "the Hitler Century" we must understand Hitler as he really was—and what he really believed—whether we agree with all his interpretations or historical conclusions or not. To do so, we must consider the legacy of *Hitler's Table Talk* as it has been made available to us through the work of François Genoud and the original English-language translation that he brought into being.

The table talks, in the 2000 reprint edition, constitute some 722 pages, supplemented with 24 pages of a detailed index. It is all here: Hitler on everything from agriculture, atheism and the autobahn to colonialism and communism to Winston Churchill to the Vatican to the Wehrmacht to Yugoslavia to the Zeppelin. One could not ask for a more comprehensive catalogue of Hitler's views on the issues and personalities that occupied his mind at the height of his power. ❖

Hitler's Table Talk, 1941-1944, #333, hardcover, 746 pages, $32 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon on page 80 of this issue. See page 80 for shipping & handling charges.

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century

BY WILLIS A. CARTO

In the early 1970s an associate professor of electrical engineering and computer sciences, having a proper skeptical and scientific turn of mind, decided to investigate the claims made by interested parties about what was called "The Holocaust." What Dr. Arthur R. Butz discovered persuaded him to differ with other writers and he concluded that "The Holocaust" was not exactly what others said it was. He began writing a book outlining his discoveries, reasoning and conclusions. The book finally appeared in 1976 in England titled *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century.*

As soon as I learned of the book I contacted Dr. Butz and with his agreement brought out the first American edition in 1977, published by The Noontide Press. A second and third edition published by Noontide followed in April 1978 and February 1979. In late 1979 I founded the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) and, between then and October 1993, the IHR published at least five additional editions; I cannot be more exact because I have not had access to the IHR's records since that institute was taken out of the Revisionist field by internal sabotage.

ARTHUR BUTZ

The reaction from the publication of the book can be judged by what A.A. Rosen, executive director of the Chicago branch of the Anti-Defamation League had to say about it on January 26, 1977: "We have known about it for some time. But we didn't want to give it any publicity and help the sales. Now it's too late; it's out in the open, and we have to face it squarely."

On September 1, 1979 Dr. Butz lectured to the First International Revisionist Conference at Northrup College in Los Angeles, which I organized. He assisted me in the organization of that seminal event by persuading Dr. Robert Faurisson, of the University of Lyon-2, to fly from France to lecture. His topic at that conference was the background of and the reaction to his book. I reprinted that lecture in the first issue of *The Journal for Historical Review,* datelined Spring 1980, along with the papers delivered by Dr. Faurisson, Dr. Austin J. App, Dr. James J. Martin, Louis FitzGibbon from England and Prof. Udo Walendy from Germany.

It took considerable courage for Dr. Butz to come forward with a scholarly dissent from the extremely profitable "Holocaust" orthodoxy and analyze what people mean when they refer to this subject. For a professor from Northwestern or any other university to bring forth such a book into a milieu where any expressed doubt about the validity of "The Holocaust" is the greatest intellectual crime existing and to stick with such an unpopular conviction for 25 years is a unique accomplishment.

Although since 1977 there has been a small mountain of books, videos, articles and research reports produced by a growing regiment of "deniers," Butz's work still stands out as the first scholarly production to break the ice on the "Holocaust" question with a factual, scholarly, carefully reasoned criticism of it. And the fact that today that same book can be re-issued with no changes is the solidest evidence that everything the author wrote in 1977 was and is accurate.

Although "denying the Holocaust" is the most horrid moral outrage imaginable in our country, it is legal. As Americans, we are fortunate that criticism of "The Holocaust" dogma is protected by our unique First Amendment. This is so in spite of the fact that the powerful Zionist movement has been able to make it illegal in all other western nations. The book is specifically banned from sale in Canada and Germany. As Dr. Butz says in his foreword to the 2003 edition, in which he reviews events since his book surfaced in 1977:

> A final proof, if needed, of our success is the fact of laws passed in recent years, in several European countries, criminalizing the publication of Revisionist views on the Holocaust. Such literature circulated freely in Europe until the present Revisionist movement started making its impact in the late 1970s. In the United States we are still free of state suppression, although there is considerable whining in some quarters about "First Amendment absolutism." Here the repression works largely by extralegal means of intimidation and reprisal. For example, Fred Leuchter was the leading execution technologist in the U.S.A. when he published his famous 1988 report on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers. Since then, his business has been ruined and his marriage destroyed. All such developments are of course back-handed and evil tributes to the success of Holocaust Revisionism. Even the most naïve reader will see the point: they don't want you to know these things! They are trying to hold back the wind.
>
> We are successful, but we have a long way to go, as the brute strength of the dying monster is considerable.

The new edition of this classic, although there has been no change in the body of the work, has been completely reset in Times Roman on a 12 point slug and is more readable than the original book. The text is 448 pages, followed by three dozen pages of illustrations, maps and charts that were not included in the first edition. It sports a very comprehensive list of other books on the subject and a thorough index of 11 pages. Theses and Dissertations Press is to be congratulated for reissuing *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century.* ❖

WILLIS A. CARTO is the publisher of TBR and the founder of the former LIBERTY LOBBY. ***The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*** (#385, softcover, 502 pages, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) can be ordered from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon on page 80 of this issue. Also see page 80 for shipping & handling charges for delivery to your area.

For Holland & for Europe

BY FLORENTINE S. ROST VAN TONNINGEN

What is the point of speaking about the past? Why take another look at the world view of my late husband? Is there any point in speaking about such things in the liberal democratic era in which we live today? My answer is that there most certainly is, for it is only through an open-mindedness toward the past that we can understand the road to the future.

My husband, Meinoud Marinus Rost van Tonningen, was born on February 19, 1894, in Surabaya, Dutch East Indies [now Indonesia], to a well-respected Dutch family, many of whose members had held positions of great national importance. My husband was brought up a patriot, and at the age of 15 he decided on a military career. His father had chosen that path before and had been decorated more than once for his loyal military service. At the zenith of his career, my husband's father was appointed commander-in-chief of the Royal Dutch Army in the eastern colonies, the area now known as Indonesia. He led the three famous Bali, Lombok and Atyeh expeditions, for which he was appointed adjutant-general to the queen. He resigned in 1909 as a result of the parsimonious attitude of the Dutch Parliament toward the armed forces.

When the youthful Rost van Tonningen told his father of his military ambitions, the latter discouraged him with the words, "Don't, my boy. This Parliament will never recognize the needs of our army and will prevent it from properly carrying out its mission, which is, above all, to withstand any foreign aggression. Believe me, my son, all your efforts would be in vain." It was not until years later that my husband came to understand the wisdom and farsightedness of his father's advice, which proved to be not only correct for my husband, but also prophetic for his country and for Europe as a whole.

In 1912 my husband decided to become an engineer. But the outbreak of World War I in 1914 intervened, and he served instead in the army as an officer in the Royal Artillery. He learned a great deal by closely following the intense political controversy within the Dutch army during this period. He came to believe that only a thorough reform of the entire economic and political system could prevent the downfall of Europe. And out of that realization grew his interest in politics. Despite his father's protests, he did not resume his engineering studies after the end of the war in 1918, but instead registered as a law student at the University of Leiden.

FLORENTINE ROST VAN TONNINGEN
Still fighting for justice.

The revolution, which shook Germany, and the immense economic crisis that loomed over Europe in the aftermath of the world war further strengthened van Tonningen's determination to devote himself to an idealistic career in politics. In 1921 the University of Leiden awarded him his doctorate. His dissertation, on international law, dealt with possibilities of alleviating the economic and political distress in central Europe, much of it in consequence of the imposed peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain. At that time still a liberal by education and training, van Tonningen believed that central Europe could be rescued through the intervention of the League of Nations. Eager to work for the league, Dr. van Tonningen worked hard to improve his fluency in French, English and German so that he could deal with political and economic issues on a truly European basis. His understanding of international law and his close study of the operations and problems of the League of Nations made him a welcome volunteer at the league's headquarters in Geneva in 1922. In the following year van Tonningen was appointed assistant to the commissioner general of the League of Nations in Vienna, Dr. Zimmerman, the former mayor of Rotterdam, who was attempting to revive the economy of the shriveled Austrian state on the basis of the Balfour Plan of 1922. Dr. Zimmerman, the first man of pronounced anti-Jewish opinions whom van Tonningen had met, attributed a portion of postwar Austria's

economic woes to the activities of Jewish speculators, many of whom had flocked to Vienna after 1918.

Although van Tonningen was not completely won over to the commissioner general's standpoint, he became aware for the first time of the Jewish question in central Europe.

In 1928 van Tonningen left Vienna and the league to work as a banker at Hope & Co. in Amsterdam and New York, but the world economic crisis of 1931, which followed the New York Stock Exchange crash of 1929, led him to return to his work for the League of Nations in Vienna. The collapse of the Kredit-Anstalt, Vienna's biggest bank, in the spring of 1931 had been followed by financial disaster in Austria and Germany and Great Britain's departure from the gold standard in September. Dr. Rost van Tonningen became the representative of the council of the League of Nations in Vienna, with a mandate to promote Austria's economic reconstruction. During the next five years he tried to work closely with the Austrian government in expanding Austrian productivity and trade with neighboring nations. During that period Austria was beset by political as well as economic miseries. The Christian socialists, strongly clerical and authoritarian, banned both the Marxist Social Democrats and the National Socialists, setting up a one-party state under the dictatorial rule of Engelbert Dollfuss (until his assassination in an unsuccessful National Socialist putsch in

Immediately after World War II, the relationship of the Dutch with the Germans *reached an all-time low. Anti-German resentment and orgies of hate against real and alleged collaborators—and even their children—were commonplace. Here, Aldegonda Zeguers, allegedly a nazi collaborator and sweetheart of more than one SS leader, awaits trial on charges of luring a young Dutch patriot to his death. In France, women accused of collaborating with the Germans were roughly treated, often humiliated by having their hair shaved off by mobs of leftists.*

1934) and Kurt Schuschnigg. Rost van Tonningen, who at first worked closely with Dollfuss and opposed the National Socialists, grew horrified at Dollfuss's repression of his political enemies.

At the same time, Dollfuss grew to oppose a union of Austria with Germany, which seemed to van Tonningen to offer the only solution to Austria's economic problems.

Van Tonningen concluded that economic liberalism and free trade were no longer suited to Austria or to a politically fragmented Europe of small, independent states. He had come to believe that only the formation of a controlled economy, based on the just needs of a racial community occupying a large area (*Grossraum*), could in the long run enable the Europeans to compete with such vast entities as the Soviet Union, the British empire and the United States. His idea was one of the first expressions of the need for a European economic community.

In 1935 and 1936 most European countries devalued their currencies and went off the gold standard, threatening monetary chaos. My husband, now a convinced National Socialist, saw that the usefulness of the league to Austria and the rest of Europe was at end. He resigned his position in Vienna, resolved to return to the Netherlands to devote himself to his country's national socialist movement. But before his return, my husband arranged through Germany's ambassador to Austria, Franz von Papen, to meet Hitler at his mountain chalet in Berchtesgaden. They discussed the Fuehrer's policy toward England and the Germanic nations of the continent. He learned that Hitler favored a united European economy and believed that world prosperity would only be returned with the restoration of the purchasing power of Europe, a block of over 300 million people with a high standard of living.

In the Netherlands, Anton Mussert, leader of the Dutch National Socialist movement (*Nationaal-Socialistische Reweging*), appointed van Tonningen editor of the movement newspaper, *Het Nationale Dagblad* (*The National Daily*). The following year my husband was elected to the Dutch Parliament, where he was able to observe first-hand the party politicians obstructing their own experts, and those of the other parties, in solving the nation's problems. Within the Dutch National Socialist movement, the NSB, there was at first no general agreement about the importance of large-scale economic thinking, or of racial unity. For example, Jews had been members of the NSB since its founding in 1931. Before long, however, Dutch Jews organized a concerted campaign against the NSB, and it became impossible to ignore the Jewish question any longer. Mussert and my husband met to discuss this issue, and they agreed that it had to be solved in an orderly and peaceful way. They were convinced that the only solution would have to be an independent Jewish state. Palestine was considered, but ultimately rejected as too small. Surinam, a Dutch colony in South America, was decided upon instead. Our party presented this plan to the Dutch Parliament, where it was rejected by our political adversaries.

Meanwhile, Dr. van Tonningen had been sent by Mussert to Germany to promote discussion of this "Mussert Plan" in the German press. Through Heinrich Himmler's intervention, my husband was able to meet and discuss the resettlement plan with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. After some hesitation, the foreign minister agreed to its publication. The permission of Dr. Goebbels's propaganda ministry for press treatment of the issue was also obtained, but in the end there was little mention made of the Mussert Plan. In 1937 my husband spoke privately for the first time with Heinrich Himmler, the *Reichsfuehrer* SS, and soon became a member of his inner circle. Himmler held my husband in high esteem, and introduced him to leading German National Socialist figures in the fields of economics, sociology, and science. Next to Hitler, Himmler was the most significant personality in the Reich's leadership. His basic views can be summarized as follows: 1) Unification of all Germans in a greater German Reich; 2) Cultivation of close ties between all Germanic people; 3) Unshakable faith in the greatness and abilities of the Nordic race; 4) Conviction that racial mixing, if carried too far, is disastrous.

From early 1940 rumors spread that Hitler planned to attack our country. My husband believed that a German invasion would make the task of the Dutch National Socialists impossible. Accordingly, he traveled to Berlin that spring to discuss his and Mussert's feelings with Himmler. Rost van Tonningen was unsuccessful in seeing the Reichsfuehrer, but was able to speak with his chief of staff, *Obergruppenfuehrer* Wolff. Despite their understanding for the dilemma of the Dutch National Socialists, it was clear that the Germans mistrusted Great Britain and France, and believed (not without cause) that the government of the Netherlands was secretly pro-Allies.

From early 1940, rumors spread that Hitler planned to attack our country. My husband believed that a German invasion would make the task of the Dutch National Socialists impossible.

A week before Germany attacked, van Tonningen was arrested by the Dutch government, and accused of high treason. He was shifted from place to place, fleeing before the German blitzkrieg. My husband was taken as far south as Calais, from where the Dutch government planned to carry him across the channel to England. He was freed when the Germans captured the city, and returned to the Netherlands at the start of June 1940. Since not only Queen Wilhelmina but the Dutch government as well had fled to England, General Winkelman, commander in chief of the Dutch land and sea forces, surrendered not only the army and navy but also the Dutch civil administration to the Germans. Hitler appointed the Austrian Arthur von Seyss-Inquart as *Reichskommissar*. The delicate situation that van Tonningen feared had come to pass.

For a year van Tonningen devoted himself to working politically with the German authorities. He was entrusted with closing down the Marxist parties, including the communists and the social democrats, and building up a new organization, The Workers' Front (*Arbeitsfront*). Rost van Tonningen assumed control of *Het Volk* (*The People*), the Social-Democratic daily. As long as the paper refrained from criticizing the occupation, Rost van Tonningen did not intervene in its workings. Several parties were tolerated under the German occupation, including

Mussert's NSB, "*De Nederlandsche Unie*" (Dutch Union), made up of members of several prewar parties, and the NSNAP (National Socialist Dutch Workers Party), which advocated the total incorporation of the Netherlands into the German Reich. When it became clear to my husband, a Dutch patriot, that the initial German policy of free development of political parties (not hostile to the occupation) had been abandoned, he ceased his political work. With war against the Soviet Union looming, van Tonningen volunteered for service in the Waffen-SS.

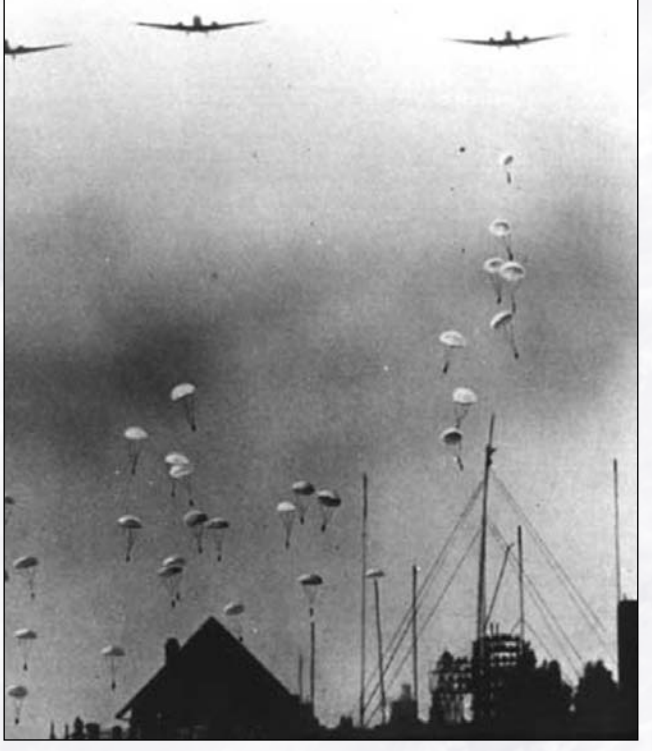
To van Tonningen's surprise Seyss-Inquart opposed his plans; the *Reichskommissar* prevailed on Himmler to reject his application. Together with Anton Mussert, Himmler and Seyss-Inquart convinced my husband to accept the post of president of the Bank of the Netherlands and secretary general of finance. His mission was a difficult one: Customs duties had been abolished between Germany and the Netherlands in January 1941, and the resignation of van Tonningen's predecessor, Dr. Trip, had been prompted by the abolition of the foreign exchange barrier between the two countries on April 1, 1941. Although my husband was assured that these two steps had been taken with the ultimate aim of setting up a continental free trading community, this never came to pass. Rost van Tonningen represented Dutch interests within the German-dominated wartime continental economy to the best of his ability. Although Hitler and Himmler were broadly sympathetic to the Dutch desire for autonomy, my husband's efforts met with much resistance in administrative and business circles.

After the Dutch capitulation, the Bank of the Netherlands had become virtually a branch office of the *Reichsbank*. Various occupying authorities made big demands on the Dutch treasury: Goering wanted 500 million RM per month, and so forth. In early 1942 Dr. Fischback, Seyss-Inquart's economic adviser, reached an agreement with Count Schwerin von Krosigk, Reich minister of Finance, obligating the Netherlands to contribute 50 million RM per month, retroactive to July 1, 1941, to the fight against Bolshevism. Despite these challenges, my husband was able to institute a thorough reform of the Dutch banking system. He defended the interests of Dutch business and workingmen alike. He devoted considerable energy to building up the Netherlands East India Company, which joined in German reconstruction and development in the occupied eastern territories in summer 1942.

M.M. van Tonningen and I were married on December 21, 1940. *Reichsfuehrer*-SS Heinrich Himmler was our best man. Our matrimonial vow echoed the SS oath: "Our honor is loyalty."

Before the end came for the German Reich, my husband and I were given the chance to escape to Brazil. He refused, determined to see things through to the end and ready to take responsibility for his acts. Finally granted his wish, he took up arms as a member of the Dutch Waffen-SS. Although my husband had let me decide for myself whether I should flee with our two children to South America, I naturally declined. With the birth of my third child imminent, I made a perilous escape from advancing Polish troops across lands that the Germans had largely flooded to hinder the Allies' progress. A German ship then brought me to the island of Terschelling, in West Frisia, far from the front. There, in a small room, unaided and alone, I brought my third child into the world, hale and hearty. My husband was never to learn of the

Operation 'Sickle Stroke'



The Nazis Take Holland

On September 27, 1939, Adolf Hitler notified Germany's military to begin planning an attack on France, to take place as soon as possible. The plan was codenamed Fall Gelb ("Case Yellow"). Case Yellow was limited in scope to taking ground in Belgium for air bases and ports on the North Sea. On October 25, Hitler proposed an attack directly into France, avoiding Belgium, and on October 30, he proposed an attack into France specifically from the Ardennes. On January 10, a plane crash in Belgium allowed capture of portions of Case Yellow. The German military attaché in Holland learned of its capture and notified Berlin. Meanwhile, Belgium and Holland mobilized. On January 16, 1940, Hitler canceled Case Yellow permanently and ordered OKH to devise a new plan. A draft plan was produced on February 24, code named Sichelschnitt ("Sickle Stroke"). On May 10, Sichelschnitt began. On May 14, German aircraft were diverted from Belgium to break the unexpectedly strong Dutch resistance. Their targets were the bridges over the Rhine at Rotterdam. However, many bombs, missing their target, fell on the city center, and 814 Dutch civilians were killed. The reality was harsh enough, but Allied propaganda quickly multiplied the number to 25,000 or even 30,000. Even now, in 2004, one finds websites claiming 20,000 townspeople were killed. The next day, the Dutch army surrendered.

birth of this son. Soon the people of the village knew, however. My child's arrival was entered into the local register of births and, following the local custom, the town crier, after blowing on his great horn, proclaimed that the new-born child was the son of Rost van Tonningen. My husband was well known: his name adorned every Dutch banknote. The frenzied crowds, discovering that the wife of a notorious "collaborator" was in their midst, dragged my children and me from our room and would surely have lynched us had not the ship's doctor of the German vessel which brought me to the island happened by in his car just then. Driving into the crowd, he pulled us into the car and drove off at high speed.

Since the *Kriegsmarine* had capitulated, there was no chance of escaping on the ship that had brought me to Terschelling: like the rest of the German warships in the harbor, it was under embargo. Even my brave rescuer believed there was no hope for me, and offered me a poison capsule. There was, however, one German vessel at anchor there that had not been seized, for it was not a warship. I begged the captain to help my children and me escape. Without wasting any words he weighed anchor and we sailed off into the North Sea, negotiating dangerous minefields until we reached Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. I was eager to reach Germany because I believed, following the death of Adolf Hitler on April 30, that the Allies might cease hostilities against the Reich and march against the Red Army, together with the remaining Waffen-SS formations. Himmler had transmitted just such a proposal, through Count Bernadotte, to the British and Americans, and my husband, close to the Reichsfuehrer's circle, had gotten wind of it. Like my children, I was half dead with hunger and fatigue, but I still hoped that I would meet my husband somewhere in Germany. That was not to be. As I was to learn later, my husband died brutally at the hands of his captors.

Shortly after arriving at Cuxhaven, where my children and I were admitted to the hospital, I learned that I was about to be arrested and extradited by the British. With the help of a nurse I escaped and, fleeing by foot with my children along country roads, made my way to Goslar in the Harz Mountains, where I was reunited with my family. After a few days, however, I was arrested by the British and returned to the Netherlands. At first I was kept prisoner in the subterranean dungeons of Ft. Honswijk, where I endured terrible treatment from the embittered and vengeful so-called Dutch "democrats." After my release, I was able to locate and regain custody of my three sons, but all our property had been confiscated. It was only then that I learned something of my husband's fate.

I never received official notice of his death, which authorities later claimed was a suicide. They have never produced any evidence to support this claim.

In April 1945 M.M. Rost van Tonningen was captured by Canadian troops during the Allied invasion of the Netherlands. At first he was held, together with other Dutch SS officers, at a concentration camp in Elst. Following a visit by Prince Bernhard, consort of Princess Juliana, my husband was transferred to Utrecht and then, on May 24, to a jail in Scheveningen, near The Hague. Thirteen days later, on June 6, 1945, he was murdered there by his captors. I never received official notice of his death, which authorities later claimed was a suicide. They have never produced any evidence to support this claim: the records pertaining to my husband have been sealed until the year 2069. I was presented, however, with a bin from the municipal sanitation service of The Hague, because his remains were transferred, first from the prison to a hospital and then to a cemetery, in a garbage truck. It was given to me by a policeman named Gross, who carried a dossier with gruesome details of my husband's mistreatment.

When I visited the hospital to which my husband had been

FROM THE TBR BOOK CLUB . . .

Triumph & Tragedy:

Some Personal Remembrances of Dutch & European History in the 20th Century

BY FLORENTINE S. ROST VAN TONNINGEN

THIS BOOK CONTAINS the touching and prophetic memoirs of a heroic woman: Mrs. Florentine S. Rost van Tonningen. It describes her life before, during and after World War II in Holland as the wife of Meinoud Marius Rost van Tonningen, president of the Bank of the Netherlands during the war years. It covers her childhood years in Holland; her travels in the Dutch East Indies; eyewitness accounts of the nazi occupation of Holland; and her memories of her brother Wim and prominent National Socialists with whom she was familiar. The book also details her short-lived marriage to Meinoud, who was tortured and killed during the postwar witch-hunts as well as her attempts to clear her husband's reputation.

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taken, the physician-in-charge was badly shaken when he learned who I was. When I asked him about my husband's death, he stammered, "No, no, Mrs. van Tonningen, I can't talk about it." Then he took off his white coat and led me out of the hospital, where he hailed a taxi and directed me to the cemetery. When I arrived there, it was the same story. My director was frightened, for he had been told to say nothing regarding my husband. He simply pointed to a row of portfolios, labeled "secret," on a shelf, and told me that one of them told the story of my husband's death, of which he could say nothing more. Then he showed me the grave, a mass grave set aside for paupers, into which my husband's body, without coffin, had been tossed. Although I tried for years to obtain permission to re-inter my husband in our family plot, I was unsuccessful. My request was taken under consideration by the Council of State, which procrastinated for some time before informing me that the grave had been cleared.

MEINOUD ROST VAN TONNINGEN
Martyred by the communists.

Since my release from prison I have worked tirelessly to establish the truth about my husband's death, which I dealt with in my captivity. Due to the refusal of the allegedly "humane" and "democratic" regime that the allies restored in the Netherlands, I have so far been able to learn very little. In 1950, which had been proclaimed a holy year by Pope Pius XII, I visited the pope in Rome. He was aware of the mistreatment and murder of my husband, and he promised to help me. On my return to Holland, I visited the papal nuncio in order to obtain a document concerning my husband's death. I was unsuccessful, however, because the minister of justice, a Catholic who was cooperating with the nuncio, was suddenly transferred to the West Indies, where he was appointed governor. His successor, who was Jewish, was not friendly to my case. My attempts to present my case to the International Court of Justice at The Hague were similarly frustrated.

I was forced to make a living for my family and myself, not an easy thing for the widow of a prominent national socialist in postwar Holland. Before the war I had studied biology under the great ethologist Konrad Lorenz, and my studies had brought me to China and the Dutch East Indies. Like other "collaborators" however, I was excluded from work in my own field. At first I tried to support my sons by painting lampshades. No sooner had my persecutors learned of this than the rumor was spread that these lampshades were made of human skin (the same lie that was spread about Ilse Koch). I had to give up that enterprise. Thereafter I started an electrical equipment business. Trained as a biologist, I made myself into a businesswoman and technical expert. Beginning with 100 guilders, over the course of 34 years I built up my business to a factory employing 25 men.

When I reached 70 years of age, I fell ill and required two operations. My sons were not interested in taking over the factory, and during my convalescence some of my enemies were able through various tricks to gain control of my business. During the following years I received over 100 bomb threats, and my windows were smashed many times. The press stepped up its campaign against me as well. Since my husband had been a member of the Dutch parliament, I am entitled by law to a small pension. In 1984 a Dutch magazine discovered this, and the professional "anti-fascists" succeeded in pressuring parliament to hold a hearing on whether my pension should be cancelled. So far they have been unsuccessful.

Nevertheless, I became something of a judicial "muscle-meter," called "the Black Widow," on whom litigants and lawyers can try their strength. After my periodical *Manuscripten* published a picture of a woman in the costume of a fisherman's wife, I was astounded to receive a letter from a lawyer demanding 50,000 guilders for his client, an actress. Since we had, quite unawares, used her picture without obtaining permission, I was eventually forced to pay her 2,500 guilders, as well as assume the costs of the lawsuit, an additional 10,000 guilders. Police looking for allegedly anti-Jewish literature twice searched my home. On their first search they found a brochure that questioned the factuality of the Holocaust. The court decided that to challenge the Holocaust was anti-Jewish, and I received a three-month suspended sentence. The second search resulted in the police confiscating Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and Michael Hoffman's *The Great Holocaust Trial*. I was subsequently convicted of possessing these forbidden books.

In my life I have experienced many high points, as well as low points. I have tried to be equal to each situation, always attempting to live in accordance with the spiritual basis of life, the mission that is given each of us to carry out on the earthly plane. The life of each of us is merely a thread in the larger fabric or plan.

I still count our meetings with Adolf Hitler as highlights in my life. For us he was a leader who dedicated and sacrificed himself for his people, one who eminently fulfilled his life's mission. He united his countrymen, of all classes and stations, from the aristocracy to the farmers and laborers, as had no man before him. His soldiers fought heroically to the last, particularly the men of the Waffen-SS, not only Germans but from across Europe. Like my beloved brother-who died in combat in the ranks of the SS and my husband, I think of Hitler as the first European. At the end of the war, my husband refused to abdicate his responsibilities or abandon his people. He stayed and fought honorably, only to be butchered. Why? I believe not merely because Rost van Tonningen was a Dutch National Socialist, but because he knew too much about those of his countrymen who cooperated with the Germans in the beginning, then went over to the Allies as Dutch patriots, "heroes of the resistance," and the like. Had my husband stood trial, his defense might have proved embarrassing for many Dutchmen in high places.

I shall close with the words of Rudolf Hess, the martyr who earned, but was never awarded, the Nobel Prize for peace. After being sentenced to life imprisonment at Nuremberg, despite his flight for peace, he told the court:

> If I were standing once again at the beginning, I would act again as I acted, even though I knew at the end I would burn at the stake. No matter what people may do, one day I shall stand before the judgment seat of God Eternal. I will justify myself to Him and I know that He will absolve me. ❖

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bush Crime Family

I would like to see TBR do an article about the Bush crime family. I understand the saga goes back at least three generations. Grandfather Prescott Bush was a grave robber. President George W. Bush (pictured right) has a history of alcohol and drug abuse. He is a convicted drunk. He has a DUI conviction. He is also a liar, a fraud and a total incompetent. He cannot even give an unrehearsed press conference. But he has a certain low cunning. (He may not be the idiot he pretends to be.)

Bush is a drunk driver who lied about his past drug use, lied about quitting alcohol and passed laws to put young people in jail for the same offenses he got away with.

Bush has coached his children. They are following in their daddy's footsteps, drunks and crooks. His twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna, have already been arrested repeatedly. Often they've been falling-down drunk (and this is while they've got a squad of Secret Service agents inhibiting them). To most normal Americans this kind of parenting is clearly child abuse: making a junky out of one's own kids.

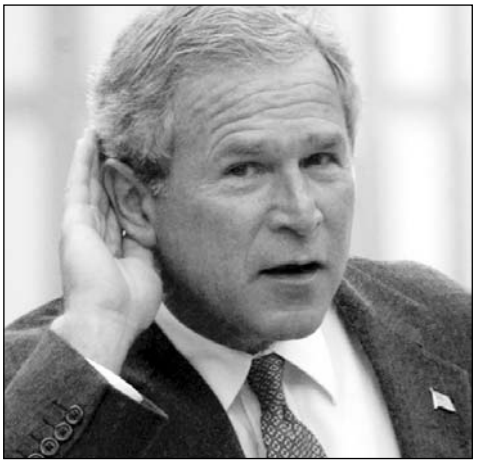
Bush could—and has—hurt others with his moral failings. Had Clinton's personal failings not come to light, they would have hurt no one. (Clinton's crimes against the American people are another matter, to be sure. But right now Bush is in office and therefore far more dangerous than Clinton.)

Bush went AWOL in the Texas Air Guard. He was once arrested for stealing.

There was no "attack on America." Such a phrase implies that foreigners did it. Bush did it. This criminal and those in his ring have destroyed America.

Anyone who defends George W. Bush is a moron or a moral imbecile and should, in an ideal world, be stripped of the right to vote. But first things first. Let us immediately arrest and impeach Bush and then try him for his crimes against humanity. (Do not just impeach him, as that leaves him free to commit further crimes.)

JACK NEMO
Forestville, Maryland



A Warning to Patriots

The letter from G.E. Strawbridge in the Jan./Feb. 2004 BARNES REVIEW is a good example of what I call "patriot mythology manure." Real patriots need to beware of this sort of misguided tax protester legal arguments such as are promoted by too many conmen and deluded individuals in this movement.

Among other things, Ms. or Mr. Strawbridge states that the IRS is not a government agency but is a trust set up in Puerto Rico. This is so absurd that no comment is needed. The courts dismiss this sort of thing every day, summarily, with the word "frivolous."

Strawbridge also states that the only state left that is a republic is Nevada, although she herself for some reason resides in California. I would ask Ms. or Mr. Strawbridge, then, just who is the queen of California? Who is the king of Michigan? For we all know that any state that is not a republic must have a monarch, by definition. Yet neither I nor anyone else is aware of the 49 monarchs that must exist if Strawbridge is correct.

VICTORIA MELISSA WALK
Chase, Maryland

Avoid Pareidolia

Regarding the faces said to be carved into the stones of Stonehenge: When one is dealing with simulacra such as these, one must of course always be wary of the phenomenon of pareidolia (overactive imagination, as when we think we can see "animals" formed in the clouds overhead). I have seen a number of alleged carven faces that appear to me to be no more real than the "sacred aubergines" (eggplants) in the patterns of whose seeds some Muslims believe that they can see the name of Allah written in Arabic letters. We must be especially cautious because we have no basis of knowledge that would tell us the ancients actually intended to make the stones look like faces. Why they would do so remains an unsolved mystery. But TBR's article has convinced my skeptical mind that at least some of these faces really do exist.

KATELYN BURKINDINE
Dundalk, Maryland

Druids at Stonehenge?

Since TBR is in the business of debunking myths, it is surely worth noting that one of the groups most associated with Stonehenge in the public mind is the Druids, understood as being the priests of the Keltic religion of the Iron Age, preceding the Roman conquest of southern Britain. Yet this is erroneous.

Although William Stukely vigorously promoted this idea, the Keltic religion in fact flourished almost 1,000 years after Stonehenge had been abandoned. We do not know very much about the religion of the Stonehengers, but we do know they could not possibly have been Keltic Druids. Of course, it is possible that "Druids" of some sort may have predated the Kelts in the British Isles, but since our information comes almost exclusively from the Romans, nothing is really known of any pre-Keltic priesthood. While such priests may have existed, they probably should not be referred to as Druids.

PAUL CROSSON
Richmond, California

Above, a fanciful illustration of Roman persecution of Druids with a megalithic trilithon in the background. Yes, Druids were around during the Roman occupation of the British Isles, but they lived well after Stonehenge was abandoned and certainly were not involved in its construction.

SEND US A LETTER OR EMAIL

Let free speech reign. We print all sides of an issue. Send your concise and thoughtful letters (300 words or less please) to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email the editor a letter to barnesreview7@aol.com.

THE ONGOING SAGA OF:
KENNEWICK MAN
And the possibility of an ancient white culture in the Americas

The question of Kennewick Man has, more than any other recent discovery, opened up the question about the origins of the early Americans. The bones of Kennewick Man—found near Kennewick, Washington—are unmistakably Caucasian. All his physical features are Europoid. It is for this reason that the federal government, responding to pressure from professional Indian agitators, destroyed, with extreme prejudice, the site of this great scientific find. Here is the real story.

BY GEORGE KADAR

"Which Side Are You On?"

As I was working my way through museums and archeological sites in western Nevada, asking questions about skeletal remains that date back to 5,000 years and older, I kept bumping into this question repeatedly: "Which side are you on?"

It was not enough for these people to state that I am looking for the facts, that I want to know who were those people who mysteriously popped up all over the North American continent starting about 12,000 years ago, right after the last ice age. Piercing eyes were searching me from weather-worn faces with steely determination: the eyes of true professionals who have spent long decades searching out the answers to the oldest questions of mankind: Who are we? Where do we come from? Whenever they made rare finds after years of tedious labor and determination their work was interrupted and the fruits of their labor taken from them by corrupt politicians and men in black robes who had no understanding or appreciation of the cultural and scientific importance of the issues at hand; men who were there only to enforce the absurd theory that just about anybody was able to settle on the North American continent in prehistoric times, except Eurasian white men.

The sciences of archeology and anthropology were in a state of denial toward any fact that was pointing to human occupation of the continent before the established time of the Clovis (New Mexico) settlement, 11,000 years ago. Archeological sites were controlled by the "Clovis mafia" to an absurd extent. Often, when a researcher reached strata older than 11,000 years the excavation was stopped because there was "nothing" below the Clovis level. The rules of the Clovis mafia were broken with the extremely well documented excavation of a settlement in Monte Verde, Chile that existed 12,500 years ago, and, today, Stanford University is already rewriting the history books based on the skeletal remains of Kennewick Man and other similar finds.

"No White Man Need Apply"

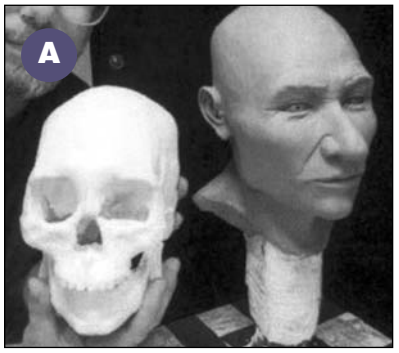
Dozens of remains and skeletons have been discovered that have no resemblance to today's Indian population but rather resemble Europeans of our time. "The Skull War" has started. The skeletons have literally started to accumulate in the closet, although many were handed over to different Indian groups for reburial.

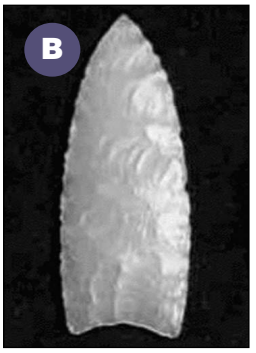
With the discovery of Kennewick Man a legal confrontation started costing the federal government and the opposing scientists and organizations many millions of dollars. This is a presently ongoing confrontation. The goals of the scientists are to discontinue the barbaric destruction of rare archeological finds and to secure access to these priceless items for study.

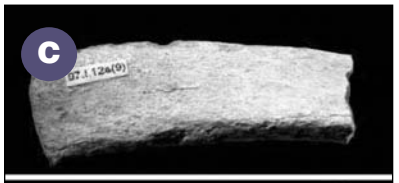
The many different federal agencies and Indian groups are struggling to preserve their privileged positions in the face of overwhelming evidence. The government and the Indian tribes state that any skeleton that predates the year 1492 must be handed over to the Indian tribes for reburial, because it must be a "native American," meaning (in their terms) an Indian.

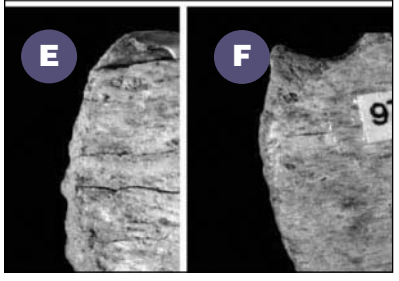
In other words, we have arrived at the point where bureaucrats make an arbitrary determination on who was living on the North American continent—since the earliest times—and the government destroys all evidence that contradicts this position. The only information that I have ever found supporting this theory comes from Armin Minthorn, an Umatilla tribal religious leader: "We [Indian medicine men] know what happened 10,000 years ago. . . . It's a fact to me. . . ." (As quoted from the TBR May/June 1999 editorial.)

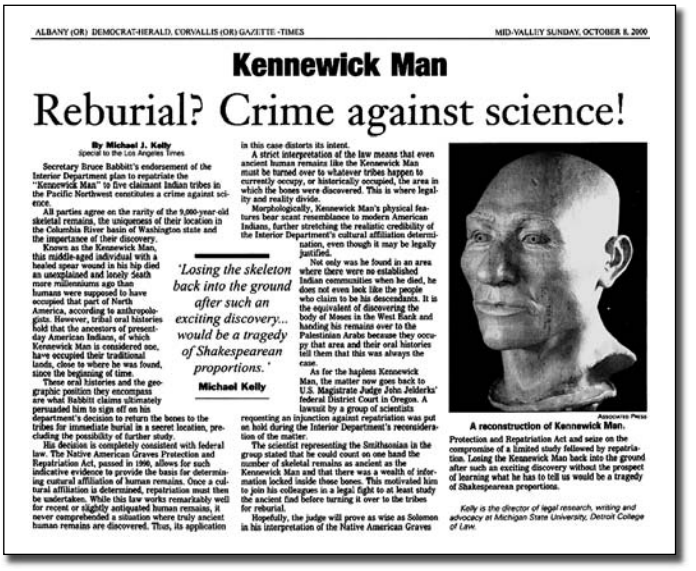
Though the Native American Graves Protection and











ALBANY (OR) DEMOCRAT-HERALD, CORVALLIS (OR) GAZETTE -TIMES — MID-VALLEY SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2000

Kennewick Man

Reburial? Crime against science!

By Michael J. Kelly
Special to the Los Angeles Times

Secretary Bruce Babbitt's endorsement of the Interior Department plan to repatriate the "Kennewick Man" to five claimant Indian tribes in the Pacific Northwest constitutes a crime against science.

All parties agree on the rarity of the 9,000-year-old skeletal remains, the uniqueness of their location in the Columbia River basin of Washington state and the importance of their discovery.

Known as the Kennewick Man, this middle-aged individual with a healed spear wound in his hip died an unexplained and lonely death more millennium ago than humans were supposed to have occupied that part of North America, according to anthropologists. However, tribal oral histories hold that the ancestors of present-day American Indians, of which Kennewick Man is considered one, have occupied their traditional lands, close to where he was found, since the beginning of time.

These oral histories and the geographic position they encompass are what Babbitt claims ultimately persuaded him to sign off on his department's decision to return the bones to the tribes for immediate burial in a secret location, precluding the possibility of further study.

His decision is completely consistent with federal law. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, passed in 1990, allows for such indicative evidence to provide the basis for determining cultural affiliation of human remains. Once a cultural affiliation is determined, repatriation must then be undertaken. While this law works remarkably well for recent or slightly antiquated human remains, it never comprehended a situation where truly ancient human remains are discovered. Thus, its application in this case distorts its intent.

A strict interpretation of the law means that even ancient human remains like the Kennewick Man must be turned over to whatever tribes happen to currently occupy, or historically occupied, the area in which the bones were discovered. This is where legality and reality divide.

Morphologically, Kennewick Man's physical features bear scant resemblance to modern American Indians, further stretching the realistic credibility of the Interior Department's cultural affiliation determination, even though it may be legally justified.

'Losing the skeleton back into the ground after such an exciting discovery... would be a tragedy of Shakespearean proportions.'
Michael Kelly

Not only was he found in an area where there were no established Indian communities when he died, he does not even look like the people who claim to be his descendants. It is the equivalent of discovering the body of Moses in the West Bank and handing his remains over to the Palestinian Arabs because they occupy that area and their oral histories tell them that this was always the case.

As for the hapless Kennewick Man, the matter now goes back to U.S. Magistrate Judge John Jelderks' federal District Court in Oregon. A lawsuit by a group of scientists requesting an injunction against repatriation was put on hold during the Interior Department's reconsideration of the matter.

The scientist representing the Smithsonian in the group stated that he could count on one hand the number of skeletal remains as ancient as the Kennewick Man and that there was a wealth of information locked inside those bones. This motivated him to join his colleagues in a legal fight to at least study the ancient find before turning it over to the tribes for reburial.

Hopefully, the judge will prove as wise as Solomon in his interpretation of the Native American Graves

Associated Press

A reconstruction of Kennewick Man.

Protection and Repatriation Act and seize on the compromise of a limited study followed by repatriation. Losing the Kennewick Man back into the ground after such an exciting discovery without the prospect of learning what he has to tell us would be a tragedy of Shakespearean proportions.

Kelly is the director of legal research, writing and advocacy at Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law.

The Kennewick Man

On July 28, 1996 Will Thomas and Dave Deacy found a skeleton, later to be called the Kennewick Man, on the banks of the Columbia River in Washington state. They called the Benton County coroner's office, which then turned it over to Dr. Jim Chatters, a professor at Central Washington University, owner of Applied Paleoscience in Richland, Washington, and a local specialist in ancient bones who happens to be married to an Indian woman. Chatters immediately recognized the skull as Caucasoid and at first thought it might be that of a 19th-century pioneer, so he sent samples of the bones to a laboratory to be dated—only to learn, bafflingly, that the "K-Man" was about 9,300 years old. The remains constitute the best-preserved and fullest skeleton of over half a dozen similar ones that have been discovered in North and South America. Now the local Indian tribes want to take the bones and bury them far from the prying eyes of science.

Top right, the Kennewick relics have generated tremendous controversy *between those who wish to make the bones available to scientists to advance our knowledge of the past (as in this article, which originally appeared in* The Los Angeles Times*) and those who say the remains should be reburied, to show our respect for the Indians. Other pictures: (A) What " K-Man" may have looked like in life; (B) A Clovis point, like the spearhead found embedded in K-Man's hip, which may have caused his death; it is remarkably similar to the Solutrean blades of Europe; (C) Rib fragment, exterior view; (D) Rib fragment, interior view; (E) Close-up of fractured edge of rib; (F) External surface of rib; (G) A photograph of the Kennewick Man's skull* in situ.

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 1990) requires the establishment of cultural ties before skeletal remains can be handed over to Indian tribes, in reality this requirement has never been taken seriously. Invaluable remains have been handed over to the Indians in an indiscriminate manner, causing severe damage to the scientific community.

In all these cases the basic question was rather simple: Was there a demonstrable cultural, genetic connection between these old remains and the present "native population" or not? The answer was an easy "no" in many cases.

As the endless legal battles were going on over this issue, attorney Mrs. Barron told Judge Jeldrick in early 1998 at a hearing (federal court, Oregon) on the issue of scientific access to Kennewick Man's skeleton: "Judge Jeldrick" if you do not allow these bones to be studied, you might as well say that no white man need apply." Regardless, the new information is slowly penetrating the strongholds of political correctness. There is an inevitable change in process. As one Stanford scientist put it in 1999: "We are rewriting the textbooks on the first Americans." (*Newsweek*, April 26, 1999, 57.)

A Skull Worth Fighting a War Over

Kennewick Man has generated the most attention in recent years because his skull was recognized from day one as the skull of a Caucasian. Yet he is a relative latecomer to this process that we can rightfully call the War of the Skulls. There are over 50,000 web pages that presently address this issue, reflecting on the large-scale interest worldwide.

Immediately after the bones of Kennewick Man were found, the government agencies involved—from the White House down—had only one thing on their mind: To control and destroy the evidence contradicting their cultivated, artificial, PC image of the American Indian: sitting at the fire, identifying with mother earth, offering symbols of peace and love while hanging around on this continent since the beginning of time. This image is a colossal lie. A lie that has become one of the basic pillars of an artificial world created by the Spielbergs and the "Dreamworks" studios of this country. Something that has started as an "innocent little lie" just like the Holocaust dogma and became a pillar of an unstable social order. A lie that has to be protected at all costs, under all circumstances—just like the Holocaust. Perhaps the best person to

offer an early view on Kennewick Man is Dr. James C. Chatters, a local anthropologist who recovered the bones from the Columbia River bed. Said Chatters:

> On July 28, 1996, two young men encountered a human skull in the Columbia River at Kennewick, Washington. That evening I was contacted by Coroner Floyd Johnson, for whom I conduct skeletal forensics. I joined him at the site and helped police recover much of the skeleton. During the next month, under an ARPA permit issued by the Walla Walla District Corps of Engineers, I recovered more wave-scattered bones from the reservoir mud. Throughout the process, I maintained contact with the corps, which interacted with two local Indian tribes.
>
> The completeness and unusually good condition of the skeleton, presence of Caucasoid traits, a lack of definitive native-American characteristics, and the association with an early homestead led me to suspect that the bones represented a European settler. I first began to question this when I detected a gray object partially healed within the right ileum. CT scans revealed the 20- by 54-mm base of a leaf-shaped, serrated Cascade projectile point typical of Southern Plateau assemblages from 8500 B.C. to 4500 B.C. However, similar styles were in use elsewhere in western North America and Australia into the 19th century. Nevertheless, the point raised the possibility of great antiquity, while the skeleton's traits argued for the early 19th century. We either had an ancient individual with physical characteristics unlike later native peoples' or a trapper/explorer who had difficulties with "Stone-Age" peoples during his travels. To resolve this issue, the coroner ordered radiocarbon and DNA analyses.

And here is the very same Dr. Chatters again, slightly disillusioned, quoted from media interviews, after the first confrontations with the government in 1998:

> The skull was immediately European-like; long, narrow, very constricted behind eyes with a very prominent nose. I immediately got the impression I was dealing with a European—probably an early Kennewick pioneer. I had no idea where this story was going at that point.
>
> The skull, the bridge of the nose is very prominent, the skull very narrow, recedes to the back—the kind I had only seen among the people of western Eurasia. Very long limbs, his lower limb segments quite long compared to the upper; and American Indians tend to be quite the opposite. They're short limbed.
>
> We've got this paradox—Stone-Age object in European man, after the carbon dating reports were in.
>
> With Katie McMillan's second opinion here, we have the paradox solidified. We've got a Stone-Age object in what would seem to be someone who should have arrived one to two hundred years ago.
>
> The size of his nose, the shape of his nose, the prominent high bridge is more typical of peoples of western Eurasia, many of whom are referred to as Caucasoid peoples.
>
> The peopling of the Americas was not a single process. The first people coming here did not come in a single wave of clearly Siberian-type people. It was a rather complex, ongoing process that may have begun with this early Eurasian Homo sapiens. To bring up that fact has brought up a firestorm that I've found myself in the middle of.

The easiest way of silencing someone is to call him or her a racist or child molester. Today we have politics that says, "Oh, my God. You shouldn't say those things about the past." Or, "You shouldn't be able to research the remains of past people in the Americas—for political reasons." But what happens in future generations when that politics is gone and all the skeletons that once told the stories of those people are also gone and back in the ground, destroyed by natural soil processes?

Speaking about the government, Chatters avers:

> They've done exactly what the Indians have wanted them to do every step of the way. It's a farce. If it weren't so damaging, it would be funny. It's like a Monty Python movie. Everything is out of place.

But is it possible that Kennewick Man was a lonely hunter who came from the Old World to drop in on all these friendly Indian tribes, to stop by to share a pipe and a hearty conversation about mutual respect and tolerance? It is just as likely as a single man could organize and carry out a trip to the Moon in the 20th century. For practical reasons this is impossible. Although it is not possible—at this time—to develop a statistical calculation for establishing a size for the white population groups behind Kennewick Man, common sense tells us that for every skeleton that we have found, that has survived these thousands of years, there must be thousands that have been dissolved in acidic soils or are buried forever.

Kennewick Man could not have been a lonely man crossing from Siberia, he was necessarily part of a tribe and as we will see later—part of a whole white social structure. There have been many different skeletal remains located during the 20th century that have been "repatriated" or simply kept in forgotten museum vaults that contradict the politically correct theory on the early population of the continent.

Kennewick Man had plenty of company. There was Buhl Woman of Idaho and Paleo Kid, a 10-year-old from Nevada, and countless others (see below). There was a whole white social order that existed for thousands of years to share in his successes and failures.

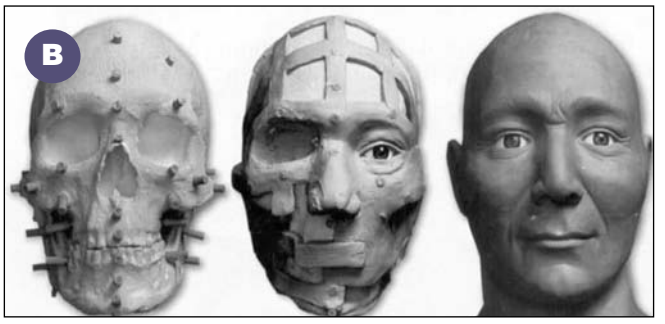
As Dr. David Glenn Smith (genetics researcher, University of Claifornia—Davis) has written:

> We have a dozen and a half samples that we call Ancient Ones because they are collectively the oldest samples from Native America. Native Americans have, by orthodoxy, been regarded as Asiatic in origin. Kennewick opens up the opportunity or the likelihood, the possibility, that this was not the entire picture; that there has been at least one additional migration from Europe.

Speaking about the U.S. government, Davis wrote:

> We were told not only to stop, but to return the material and all the documents, gels. All the writing we had that documented what we had done no longer belonged to us but to the U.S. government. DNA samples were placed within small tubes called Eppindorf tubes and flame sealed so it would be clear if they had been tampered with.

Kennewick Man's remains were a nearly complete skeleton, missing only the sternum and a few small bones of the hands and the feet. Over 90 percent of the bones were found by Dr. Chatters. There was a stone spear point embedded in the hipbone, carried there by K-Man for many years of his life. It came from the Cascade culture people who were just moving into the area: It may be a sign of ethnic conflict, said Dr. Chatters. These traits are not characteristic of modern American Indians, though many of them are common among Caucasoid peoples, and for this reason Chatters initially thought the skeleton was Caucasian. A fragment of a projectile point was imbedded in the pelvis, which had



White Native Americans

(A) The remarkably complete skeleton of the Kennewick Man. (B) Three stages in the reconstruction of the head of Spirit Cave Man, based on his skull. Any hair is omitted from the "finished" product here. (C) Yet another non-Amerindian skeleton was found at a place called Pyramid Lake, Nevada. These remains are known as Wizards Beach Man. This skeleton has been dated as being 9,225 years old. Once again the skull shape is distinctly "long" (like the skulls of northern Europeans) and very different from the brachycephalic shape of Amerindian racial types (Mongoloids). (D) In December 2002, it was announced that a skeleton that had been in Mexico City's National Museum of Anthropology since 1959 had been identified as more than 13,000 years old—the oldest skeleton yet found in the Americas. Dubbed the "Penon Woman III," the skeleton's skull—typically dolichocraniac, or "long-faced"—was what attracted the attention of scientists, as the Amerindian population has Mongolian shape skulls. Scientists speculated that the skull was of Ainu extraction, just as the Kennewick Man remains.

healed over the wound. At that point, Chatters was quoted as saying in *The New York Times*, "I've got a white guy with a stone point in him. . . . That's pretty exciting. I thought we had a pioneer."

K-Man had been "five feet nine or 10 inches tall; he was 40 to 55 years old at the time of his death. He had long narrow skull, a projecting nose, receding cheekbones, a high chin and a square mandible. The lower bones of the arms and legs were relatively long compared to the upper bones," says Chatters.

Chatters showed some of the bones to physical anthropologist Catherine J. MacMillan, a professor emeritus at Central Washington University. Looking at the skull on July 30, 2003, MacMillan made many of the same observations as Chatters and concurred that the skeleton was Caucasian. CAT scans of the pelvis, however, indicated that the projectile point might be of the Cascade phase, usually dated between circa 7000 and 2500 B.C. "I was stunned when I examined the pelvic bone and the projectile point associated with it," wrote MacMillan in an August 31 letter to the Benton County coroner, "so I decided to reexamine the skull. My opinion remained the same: Caucasian male."

Later that month, anthropologist Grover S. Krantz of Washington State University examined the bones. The skeleton "cannot be anatomically assigned to any existing tribe in the area, nor even to the western native American type in general," he wrote to Chatters on September 2. "It shows some traits that are more commonly encountered in material from the eastern United States or even of European origin, while certain other diagnostic traits cannot presently be determined." (From: *A Battle Over Bones*, by Andrew L. Slayman on the Internet.)

On August 30, 1996, four days after the radiocarbon results established the age at 9,200 years, the Walla Walla District Corps of Engineers insisted that all studies be terminated and took possession of the skeleton. These were the early events that started an endless court process, generating over 20,000 pages of paperwork and a large number of frustrated scientists and European-American activists, political and religious. The early, stated intention of the corps was to "repatriate" the remains to five tribes and bands: Umatilla, Yakima, Nez Perce, Wanapum and Colville. Their intention was based on the 1990 NAGPRA.

There are lots of problems with the application of the law in this case: The Indian groups have never established any facts that would demonstrate any cultural or genetic relationship between their present population groups and K-Man—a requirement of the law to receive human remains for repatriation. Although the DNA has been well preserved, they uniformly came out against all DNA examination—placing themselves into an indefensible position of questionable intellectual honesty together with the judges, numerous employees and paid agents of the U.S. federal government because the DNA examination (less than one gram of bone material is needed for a DNA examination) that has been denied would most likely decide the issue of K-Man's possible relationship to present U.S. population groups.

Later we will see that the uniform position of the Indian tribes is to grab hold of and bury all ancient bones in the United States; this is driven by some rather dark secrets: Some tribes like the Paiutes of Nevada actually believe that they were not the first and only race on the North American continent and it was their own genocidal behavior that has resulted in the disappearance of the ancient white population of North America (see below). It is diffi-

cult to calculate the effect that these new facts of history will cause in the present U.S. population. But think about all the endless welfare programs and privileges, the hundreds of Indian-owned casinos propping up in the desert under special permits from the political elite and all those hundreds of millions pumped back into that very same, corrupted-to-the-bone political elite. . . . A structure of corruption and a cash cow have been created here—based on the belief in the privileged social status of the Indian population; the belief that they were the first settlers of this continent.

Follow the Money

In the summer of the year 2000 the interior secretary of the Clinton administration, Bruce Babbitt, was the one to make the decision over Kennewick Man's future. Two of his agencies were representing different opinions on the issue: The chief archeologist of the National Park Service, Francis McManamon, wanted more scientific tests. But Babbitt's undersecretary, Kevin Gover, a lawyer and a Pawnee Indian, stated that he: "couldn't conceive of what possibly could be learned and why it would be significant" to study Kennewick Man. (Jeff Benedict: *No Bone Unturned*, 232.) Gover was a major fund-raiser for the Clinton administration after casinos were legalized on Indian reservations in 1988. The Umatilla tribe has hired attorneys and lobbyists in Washington, D.C. and became a steady source of money for the politicians. Judge Jelderks from Oregon placed the pressure on Babbitt to make a decision before the end of 2000. Babbitt's decision was communicated in a seven-page letter to the secretary of the Army on September 21, 2000. Basically Babbitt made the shocking decision that the Indian tribes were culturally affiliated with Kennewick Man based on geographical association and oral tradition. (All important information and scientific testimony on hand contradicted this decision, and approximately a gap of 450 generations were parting the present Indian tribes in question from Kennewick Man, a gap that has never been and can not be bridged by oral tradition.)

Cruz Bustamante, the lieutenant governor of California, a radical Hispanic political activist with prior membership in an openly racist Chicano group that wants to establish an independent Chicano state in the southwest U.S.A., in August of 2003 received a $500,000 donation from the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians who operate casinos in the Temecula, California area, a $300,000 donation from the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation in El Cajon, and $2 million from the Vieajas Band of the Kumeyaay Nation who operate casinos in San Diego County. All laws were circumvented, and the courts were happily looking the other way by allowing a loophole. The maximum legal donation is $21,200 from each contributor.

Bustamante was running against Arnold Schwarzenegger for the governorship of Claifornia. Over 60 percent of Bustamante's donations came from the Indian tribes. Here I am asking the reader to perceive the reality of this process: The judges and the political elite create a new hotbed for corruption and a whole nonproductive industry in California—the "Indian gaming industry." Then the same judges turn around and provide exemptions from laws so this new "industry" can provide unlimited financing to the very same corrupted politicians who created it, giving a decisive edge in campaign financing against undesirable challengers. A perpetual machine to create corrupted money and pump it into a corrupted political process to rejuvenate and recreate social degeneration. California Superior Court Judge Loren McMaster has ordered Bustamante to pay back over $4 million that he has received from the Indian tribes. The order was issued—rather politely—after Bustamante spent every single dollar (*Orange County Register*, September 23, 2003).

The Legal Struggle

The Asatru Folk Assembly (AFA, of Nevada City, California), under the leadership of Stephen McNallen, can take credit for a lot of good legal work in this case. October 24, 1996 he filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Portland, *Asatru Folk Assembly v. United States,* to ensure Kennewick Man is properly studied, prevent the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (which had custody of the skeleton) from turning over the remains to local Indian tribes, and gain custody of those remains for proper burial. The complaint cites violations of constitutional rights and the NAGPRA, and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. They were very actively engaged in this work for the first three years after the discovery.

Here in their own words is the reason why AFA quit this struggle and what they accomplished:

> Finally, it was becoming clear that we would never get justice. The government has held all the cards, from beginning to end. It is all very well to maintain that the legal system is impartial and that everyone has a fair chance in the courtroom, but the truth is that the judicial system exists in a context of power relationships—financial power, political power, social power. We could not win this battle. In a world where the bones of one of Leif Eriksson's men would be labeled "Native American" there is no hope of a reasonable, logical, fair solution. This scenario is not hyperbole, by the way; it is literally what would happen if a Viking was unearthed, according to the current interpretation of NAGPRA."
>
> Considering what we had to fight with, we accomplished miracles. The government has spent between one and two million dollars on this case. The plaintiff scientists, with a full staff of legal assistants, have incurred hundreds of thousands of dollars in expenses, not counting the donated attorney time. With a few thousand dollars—an amount that many individuals could easily pay out of pocket—we fought this fight for three years. We could not have done it without the tens of thousands of dollars worth of free legal assistance donated by our attorney, Michael Clinton.
>
> Our puny budget allowed us to be a thorn in the side of government arrogance and tyranny. And in this three-year period, Asatru got more inches of column space, more radio and television time, than in the last 30 years, combined. This is an incredible accomplishment. Dollar for dollar, we were outstandingly effective at spreading the word of the [Teutonic] gods and ancestors. Our efforts were not wasted.
>
> Finally, we gave Kennewick Man something he would never have otherwise had—blessings and horns raised in his memory by Northern folk. Without us, he would have only had the misplaced attentions of a stranger people who were probably his blood enemies. Kennewick Man is all about extinction. His people were bred out or wiped out by invaders, and those interlopers are given credit for all his technology, his inventiveness, his hopes and dreams. Kennewick Man was a warning that it can happen to us, too. If you want to honor him, work to ensure that European Americans, and European people generally, do not follow him into oblivion. (If you do not think that such a fate is possible, you haven't been reading the demographics.)

At about the same time as Asatru's case was filed eight prominent scientists jointly filed a separate suit on October 16, 1996 in a similar effort to block transfer of the remains to the Indians and secure their right to study the remains. Also, a number of scientists protested the proposed repatriation in letters to the court. The driving force behind the eight scientists was Dr. Douglas

Owsley from the Smithsonian, one of the world's top experts on human skeletons. The federal government used his expertise on top-priority projects like Waco, Texas, after the Branch Davidians were killed in that holocaust. (For the gruesome details see Jeff Benedict's book: *No Bone Unturned*, 65.)

The seven who have decided to risk their good names, income and careers with Owsley were: Robson Bonnichsen, Loring Brace, George Gill, Vance Haynes, Richard L. Jantz, Dennis Stanford and Gentry Steele.

Within a few days the Justice Department started to twist arms. Citing federal conflict-of-interest statutes, they stated that it was against the law for Owsley and Stanford (both were federal employees) to sue the Army Corps, and charges would be filed against them. (If the charges were filed both men could lose their jobs as a minimum result.)

On April 6, 1998, with legislation pending before Congress to preserve the site where Kennewick Man was discovered, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began dumping tons of boulders and dirt onto it from helicopters, claiming this would preserve the site and prevent erosion. The scientists protested, saying the action makes further study of the area difficult, if not impossible, by contaminating the site with foreign organic matter and possibly crushing delicate objects and artifacts. The AFA denounced the $160,000 helicopter operation as a "carpet bombing" of the site, noting that destroying a site under the guise of preserving it reflects questionable motives.

Here is a quote on the issue from the August 30, 2002 court decision: "Nevertheless, the record strongly suggests that the corps' primary objective in covering the site was to prevent additional remains or artifacts from being discovered, not to 'preserve' the site's archeological value or to remedy a severe erosion control problem as defendants have represented to this court." The corps was referring to this process—in a rather cynical manner—as the site being "armored" to provide "permanent protection."

On this deliberately destructive act one can clearly see the bloody fingerprints of a group that operates from behind the cover of the federal government. From day one it was the clear purpose of this group of individuals to deny the scientific community this extremely rare find, and they did their very best to bring about the destruction of the site and the skeleton.

Questions come to mind about those who were actually setting the guidelines, writing the laws for NAGPRA, pulling the strings from the background. We have a rare glimpse into this shadowy, dark world, thanks to Mr. Timothy McKeown, the team leader of the national implementation of the NAGPRA while working for the National Park Service. McKeown, a Ph.D. in applied cultural anthropology, delivered an enlightening speech at the Burke Museum in Seattle, Washington at the "Kennewick Man on Trial" conference, October 23, 1999.

While he was raising his arms toward the skies and turning his face up toward the heavens he said with a major smirk on his face:

"Writing regulations is in many ways akin to being a Talmudic or Biblical scholar. The original text is received unto us from atop the hill. And though it might not be quite perfect—it is good."

And he finished his cryptic message with the statement: "The regulation writer may clarify the meaning or apply those meanings to new situations, however the original text is sacred."

This guy really believes that he is delivering us something from above while the results of his work clearly show that he is coming from the opposite direction . . .

Chronology of Events

On Nov. 13, 1997, U.S. Rep. Richard "Doc" Hastings (R-Wash.) pushed a bill to amend NAGPRA and allow study of Kennewick Man bones.

December 10, 1997: Dr. Douglas Owsley's Kennewick Man inventory report reveals that large fragments of Kennewick Man's femurs, present when he was turned over to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, are now missing. Aside from the skull, the femur bones are most useful in determining genetic links to modern populations. Dr. Owsley described this as a "deliberate act of desecration." The bones were located several years later in county coroner's evidence locker. (From the Asatru web page.)

April 1, 1998: Army Corps of Engineers gives Kennewick Man to Department of Interior.

April 6, 1998: The destruction of the Kennewick Man site by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The decision to "armor" the site to provide "permanent protection" against disturbances originated in September 1996. Right from the beginning there was a concern that other human remains, artifacts could be found in the area. The corps told the tribal claimants "that continuing erosion may result in more exposures" at the edge of the Columbia River where the skeleton has been recovered. The corps was given a $200,000 budget to accomplish the task. On the morning of April 6, 1998 helicopters and earth moving equipment moved approximately "2 million pounds of rubble and dirt and topped 3,700 willow, dogwood and cottonwood plantings" on the site. (U.S. District Court, District of Oregon, Judge Jelderks's Opinion and Order, Civil No. 96-1481-JE, Section 3. Burial of the Discovery Site.) Later, in June of 2001 at the hearing at Judge Jelderks's courtroom the facts of the White House involvement were documented by Attorney Barren who has represented the scientists in this case. At least six meetings were documented to take place between "high-ranking White House officials" and corps officers, and Col. Curtis was ordered by the White House to cover the site by no later than January 1, 1998.

June 9, 1998: Clinton administration opposes bill to allow study of Kennewick Man.

Sept. 25, 2000: Interior Department rules Kennewick Man bones belong to five American Indian tribes.

July 26, 2001: A Polynesian lays claim to Kennewick Man. It's rejected a month later.

June 20, 2002: Judge John Jelderks promises Kennewick Man decision by Labor Day.

August 30, 2002: Judge Jelderks issues his decision. Basically he sides with the scientists on the critical issues, namely their right to study the remains, and the necessity to properly preserve the remains. By this time the government has spent several million dollars, trying to deprive a group of scientists of the chance to study a set of 9,000-year-old bones and the connected archeological site. Court blocks study pending appeal.

January 24, 2003: Amerindians, police and the Army Corps of Engineers are investigating the discovery of "apparently human remains" near McNary Dam on the Oregon side of the Columbia River. However, a Corps news release Thursday stated that the agency is working with other agencies "to protect the scene, which is consistent with Native American sites in the region."

September 11, 2003: After the Indian tribes and the U.S. Justice Department lost and appealed their case, and the group of scientists won the right to study the bones of K-man—after seven years in the court system—the case was handed over to the U.S. 9th District Court of Appeals. More years of struggle are coming

over the obvious fact that K-man had absolutely no relation to the Indian tribes presently residing in the area. Both parties expressed a strong determination to take their case to the U.S. Supreme Court—ensuring additional years of happy skull-stealing for the Indians and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and their overseers in D.C.

Western Nevada

The Great Basin Desert of Nevada, more specifically the western Nevada area, is a dry, sandy environment that was covered with lakes and marshes after the last ice age. The area was ideal for the support of human life in prehistoric times, and the dry environment preserved very well an unusually large number of rich sites. The area has produced a number of skeletal remains and skulls that are clearly the remains of Europoid men and have no relation to the present Indian population (Mongoloid in origin). Scientists who do recognize the fact that these skeletal remains have no relation to the present Indian population often state that they closely resemble the Ainu, an indigenous Japanese tribe that still lives in some Japanese islands, but the Ainu tribe is clearly a Europoid group, some with light eyes and hair.

The statistical method used for the racial identification of the skulls is the multivariate analysis: They use sophisticated instrumentation to take 90 different measurements of a skull and plot the measurement characteristic on a scale. Even before these methods were developed an experienced anthropologist could easily select out skulls of different races by simple visual examination, the differences are so obvious.

Based on the present evidence all sites, older than 7,000 years have a high probability of connection with people of Europoid origin. In fact the true question seems to be: When we go back to the 9,000 years level and older: Were there any Indians present in the area or even on the North American continent?

Ancient White Enemy

Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins was the daughter of a Paiute Indian chief, born "somewhere near 1844" who married a white man and has written her memoirs and published the book: *Life Among the Paiutes: Their Wrongs and Claims* (1883). On pages 73, 74 and 75 of the original edition she describes her tribe's struggles "many hundreds of years ago" with a "tribe of barbarians" who used "to kill and eat" her people. (The stories of people who want to eat the peaceful members of her tribes keep coming up in the book: on page 20 she tells us that she was told as a child that white people who were residing in the area would come and eat her.) She keeps giving us exciting details about the numbers (2,600) of these people (the Paiutes called them *Sai-i*) who had reddish hair and were a different race, spoke a different language and were engaged in a prolonged battle with her tribe. As the final climax of the confrontation the strangers were cornered in a cave above Humboldt Lake ("on the east side of the lake") and burned in that cave by the Indians. Mrs. Hopkins had one item as evidence to prove that this story is real: a dress she calls a "mourning dress" that has been handed down in her tribe from "father to son." The dress was "trimmed with this reddish hair." At the end of the story Mrs. Hopkins adds proudly: "It is called the mourning dress, and no one has such a dress but my family." Lovelock Cave—as it is known today still plays a central part in the Paiute Tribe's mythology and verbal folklore.

Sociolinguistic guidelines show that Mrs. Hopkins' story has many elements that can be discarded outright, like the "2,600" enemy combatants and the time description of the "three-year" confrontation, while other elements like the "mourning dress" shows that there is reality behind the verbal tradition that she is relaying to us. Whatever is the case her story is deeply imbedded in the verbal history of the Paiute tribe, and there are other Indian tribes with similar beliefs, namely that they exterminated a group that was a foreign race to them. The leaders and speakers of these tribes—almost all of them—have taken an aggressive stand to deny the scientific community any examination of the remains of prehistoric people, and at the same time they state that the only history they recognize as valid is their own verbal history.

It seems that at least some of these Indians are simply protecting their privileged positions in our society and are intellectually dishonest in their positions.

Lovelock Cave: (Map Page 35, F-10, Locations in Nevada are specified in the Nevada Atlas & Gazetteer, a map by DeLorme Corporation) The cave is about 150 feet long and its widest area is 35 feet wide. There is no question this is the very same cave that has played a central role in the mythology of the Northern Paiutes. The cave is exactly where Mrs. Hopkins describes it in her book, on the east side of Humboldt Lake, about 22 miles southwest of Lovelock.

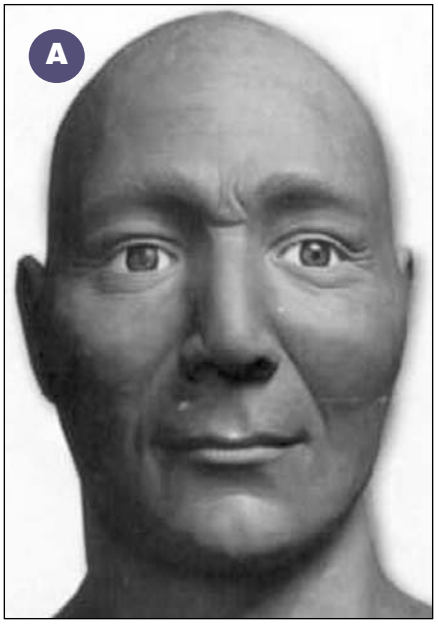
The following is from the cave's short history by John T. Reid, a mining engineer In Lovelock (*Lovelock Cave* by Llewellyn L. Loud and M.R. Harrington, University of California Press, Berkley, California, 1929): In 1887, while chasing wild horses in the area, John T. Reid, a mining engineer in Lovelock, camped there with a few Indians overnight. "Captain Natches," one of the Indians, told Reid about "the great calamity that had occurred in that cave to another race of people who had been exterminated by the Paiutes." "I was informed that about four or five generations back the Indians fought to extermination a people who were redheaded and who spoke their own language." On page 2 of the same publication: ". . . [Y]et an old Northern Paiute man recently died at Stillwater who is said to have taken part in it, and to have had one eye shot out by an arrow in one of the charges on the cave mouth."

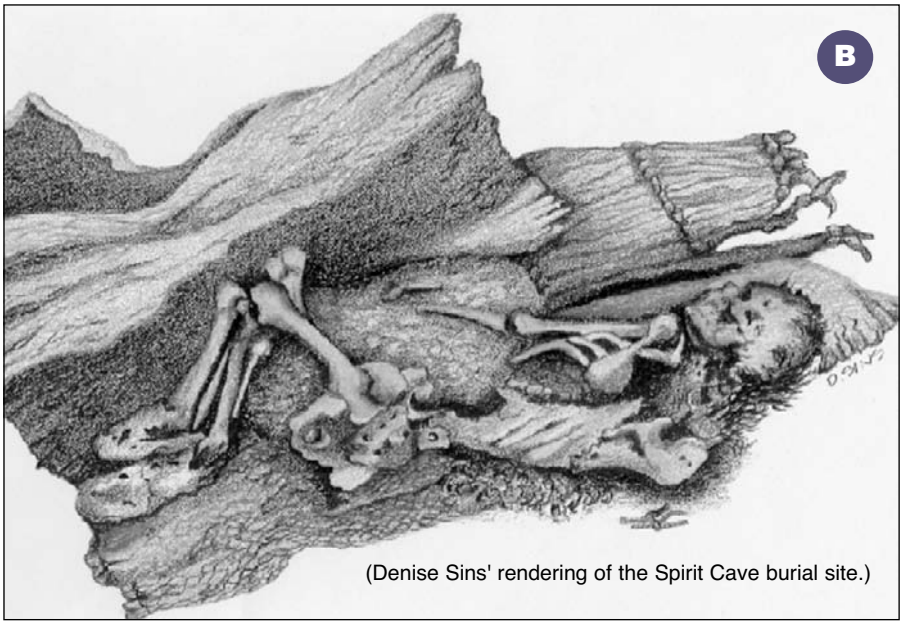
James H. Hart's account as given to Reid after mining the guano from the cave from the fall of 1911 to the spring of 1912. "All the Indian objects began to appear about four feet below the surface of the guano." "In the south end of the cave "about 20 feet deep" we unearthed some skeletons. In the north-central part of the cave, about four feet deep, was a striking-looking body of a man "six feet six inches tall" His body was mummified and his hair distinctly red. There was a grass rope about his neck with a knot under the left ear. The rope was about eight feet long." The other mummies all had red hair—I think there were either four or five."

In the fall of 1911 while mining about 250 tons of bat guano from this cave numerous, well-preserved ancient objects were discovered. After the mining, the University of California sent L.L. Loud to conduct archeological excavations. In the summer of 1912 Loud recovered about 10,000 specimens from the cave, including "over 1,500 fragments of basketry, and 1,400 of matting," "The best specimen of the adult mummies was boiled and destroyed by a local fraternal lodge, which wanted the skeleton for initiation purposes." Some items were moved to different museums in the area.

"A skull owned by North Central Nevada Historical Society (which operates the Humboldt Museum in Winnemucca" is purported to be a *Si-te-cah* [*Sai-i*?] and appears to be no larger than a normal skull." From: *Lovelock Cave, Cultural Resources Management Plan (BLM),* by Peggy McGuckian, archeologist, April 10, 1986, 22. (Map page 35, F-10, "Nevada Atlas & Gazetteer.")

Spirit Cave Man: He has a long, narrow face with narrow





(Denise Sins' rendering of the Spirit Cave burial site.)

Spirit Caveman

One of Nevada's earliest known residents—Spirit Cave Man—now has a face (A) to go with his name after more than 9,400 years of anonymity. Just like Kennewick Man, he is at the center of a controversy pitting scientists who want to conduct DNA testing on his remains against American Indians who claim him as one of their own and want him untouched and reburied. The bust was created by Sharon Long, a Reno sculptor with training and experience in forensic facial approximations. (B) Artist's impression of the Spirit Cave "mummy," at the time of its discovery in 1940. The skeletal structure is clearly that of a white male, say scientists. He was found wearing finely made moccasins from three types of animal hides. Other artifacts were discovered in the Spirit Cave: knives, baskets, and animal bones—67 pieces in all. The mummy was found lying on a fur blanket dressed in a twisted skin robe with a finely made "diamond plaited" twined mat sewn around his head and shoulders. A similar mat was wrapped around the lower portion of the body and bound under the feet. Woven bags and other everyday artifacts were found nearby. Two bags contained ashes and bone fragments of two other people who had been cremated. (C) A scientist views a boulder with strange petroglyphs, not all the work of Amerindians. Such cup-shaped depressions (upper right of photo) have been interpreted by some scholars as primitive star charts. (D) Looking out from inside Spirit Cave.

cheekbones, a narrow chin and a protruding upper jaw. He died in his 40s. Presently the remains are in a sealed box in the possession of the Nevada State Museum in Carson City, Nevada. The BLM has an inventory of 145 sets of remains, representing at least 154 individuals, stored there. Many sets of human remains were turned over to the Indians for repatriation. (*Lahontan Valley News/Fallon Eagle Standard*, August 16, 2000.) The exact location of the cave is not disclosed by local archeologists in order to protect the site. The general location given is a few miles northeast of Hidden Cave or the West Side of the Stillwater Mountain Range.

The cave was excavated first by S.M. Wheeler during the 1940 field season. (*Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, spring 1997, 15, 97, 117) Spirit Cave Man was buried under another burial site in split tule and cordage matting. There were also the remains of two additional human cremations carefully placed on top of the other. Both of these bodies were burned to small fragments and dated to over 9,000 years.

1996: The University of California, Davis, in cooperation with the Nevada State Museum, asks permission to do DNA tests and carbon-14 dating tests on 41 sets of human remains held at the museum, including the Spirit Cave Man. Indian leaders oppose the request. They say invasive testing is contrary to their spiritual beliefs and traditions.

1997 (March): The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, representing all Nevada tribal governments, formally claims the Spirit Cave remains for immediate reburial under the 1990 law. (NAGPRA)

2000 (January): The Nevada State Museum withdraws requests for DNA testing and says it will no longer be the lead agency in Spirit Cave scientific studies. State officials assure the tribes that the busts of Spirit Cave Man and Wizards Beach Man won't be publicly displayed regardless of the outcome of the dispute over the remains.

2000 (July): Scientists from the Smithsonian Institution tell

the BLM the Kennewick remains are very significant in the investigation of ancient North America and should not be reburied without further testing.

2000 (August 15): The BLM announces a preliminary decision that the remains cannot be linked to the Paiutes or any group of present-day people. The remains will continue to be federal property. State BLM chief Bob Abbey says no requests for invasive testing will be considered until the Department of the Interior decides on regulations for dealing with unaffiliated remains that fall under the 1990 law.

Hidden Cave Tour and Petroglyphs Park: The Hidden Cave "Interpretive Trail" visitation is organized by the BLM on the second and fourth Saturday of each month. The tour begins at the Churchill County Museum in Fallon at 9:30 a.m. The museum is located at 1050 S. Main Street. Hidden Cave was excavated in 1940, 1951 and 1979-80. When I was taking the tour we received a number of well-done, informative flyers. Our guide was a sympathetic park ranger around 30 years of age who had very detailed information on all living and dead things that have ever existed in the area but when asked about human remains found at the site he suddenly started to show the advanced symptoms of severe Alzheimer's disease and refused to answer any questions. (It was as if his job depended on the issue—and very likely it did.) (Map P 42, C-10)

Stillwater Marshes, Nevada: As the water levels slowly were lowered by the new weather conditions following the last ice-age the surface of marshes and lakes was slowly shrinking, compressing the relatively large human population and pressing them into competition for the best living environment. One of the last places where today there is a year-round lake in the area is Stillwater in western Nevada. In 1985 unusually high water levels washed off the topsoil around the lake and the marsh and exposed thousands of human bones, gravesites, house floors, artifacts etc. People flying over the area in small planes have noticed thousands of bones, and many home sites sticking out of the mud. In all 45 sites were located within a six-square-mile area on a chain of islands and, ismuthses. They found circular home sites, some of them as large as 800 square feet. They have found a wheel-like clay disk with a central perforation. (The Paiutes are not known to have made pottery vessels before they were exposed to white people.)

A deal was made with the Indian tribes: The bones that were 50 percent below ground were left there; those that were 50 percent above were collected. A total of 4,026 human remains, belonging to about 140 humans, were collected and, after almost no examination, all was handed over to the Indians for reburial. Six individual carbon datings were performed on this incredibly rich site—meaning that the traditional Indian attitude was ruling the day at the time: "We do not want to know." The bones, based on the associated items they were found with, were estimated to be up to 5,000 years old. (Many 10,000-year-old skeletons originally were estimated to be around 2,000 years of age at the time they were found.)

Ann Raymond, archeologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the Stillwater Management area, said: "[T]hese people were quite tall, up to six feet, while Paiutes tend to be shorter."

The residents of this marsh area also developed food storage technics, never used by the local Indian tribes. There is no doubt this area has an unusually rich concentration of prehistoric dwelling sites, waiting to be explored. (Map 43, A-10; 44. A-1.)

Wizard Beach Man. This skull was found in the mudflats of Pyramid Lake by avocational archeologist Peter Ting during a low lake stand in 1968 and carbon-dated to 9200 years. The skull was well preserved by calcification, and is a good subject for future DNA examinations unless the federal government and the Indians can destroy this rare item, presently in a sealed box in the possession of the Nevada State Museum in Carson City, Nevada. The Paiute Tribe is claiming it for reburial. This skull of a male in his 30s, with Europoid features was dated to be between 9,225 and 9,515 years old. (Map 34, D-3.)

(Kennewick) Man's Best Friend Comes to the Rescue

There were a large number of skeletal remains of dogs located in the western Nevada area. The state museum has partial remains of about 27 dogs. All remains were found in the geographic area that was inhabited by the Lovelock Culture. Crypt Cave Dog was found in the 1950s in northern Nevada, a rare complete skeleton with remains of yellow hair. Crypt Cave Dog was carefully buried in a valuable fishnet about 6,360 years ago. (Somebody must have loved this pup; he was kept alive years after he suffered a broken rear leg.) There were five remains of dogs that were older, one of them dated 9,500 years B.C. The general assumption was that these dogs must have been bred from the local wolf population, just like Eurasian dogs were bred from the Eurasian wolf population. Nobody has paid too much attention to these poor puppies; they were not incorporated in NAGPRA and neither did they receive special civil rights protections. There was nobody to stop the scientists, who had an easy run, doing DNA tests on them left and right. The results were presented at the 5th International Ancient DNA Conference by Jennifer Leonard in a lecture: "Origin of American Dogs, a separate domestication?"

The accumulated DNA evidence clearly shows that all the dogs examined had a close relationship to the Eurasian wolf and no relationship to American wolves, meaning that they must have been brought over by the incoming waves of immigrations to the New World, by the very same tribes who have left us Kennewick Man.

Stone Age Cultural War?

Wherever we go in western Nevada we will find rocks, covered with petroglyphs. Some of the local archeologists believe these unique symbols were left behind by the mysterious early inhabitants of the area based on geographical associations. For example just a very short distance from the Hidden Cave area there are a large number of rocks covered with petroglyphs at Grimes Point. At this time there are no dependable ways to establish the approximate time of the origin of these works. However, in the January 3, 2003 issue of *Science News* there was an article on a possible new method to calculate the age of petroglyphs by measuring the iron and manganese component in the "desert varnish" deposited in time on the surface of the petroglyphs (using X-ray fluoroscopy).

The Pebble Mound Mystery was brought to this author's attention first by *The Nevada Archaeologist* (Vol. 3, No. 1, 1981) and some printed copies of pictures from 2001. It seems that larger rocks, covered with petroglyphs, were broken into fist-sized pieces and left in the desert, most likely at their original locations. These pebble mounds can be found at many different locations, spread out in western Nevada. Some of the pebble mound sites were occupied between 11,100 and 9,000 years ago, based on the tools recovered at the sites. It did take considerable effort to break up these rocks into small pieces—the most likely reason seems to be that one population group was trying to erase even the memory of an another group—a form of Stone-Age book burning, cultural war—if you like.

(The October and the November 1997 issues of THE BARNES REVIEW have excellent articles on prehistoric rock structures apparently built by Caucasians entitled "The Mysterious Megaliths of New England.")

Black Desert Fabric Samples: Diamond plaited fabrics, a technique unique to the Lovelock culture, have been found all over in western Nevada. All Nevada diamond plaited fabrics have been carbon-dated to over 9,000 years of age. The technic is far more sophisticated than those used by the Indians in later centuries. It involves a set of wooden stakes used as a frame on the ground, that helps the maker to create a larger, more even, denser split tule and cordage matting. The local Indian population had never used this sophisticated technique. Eugene Hattori, a resident archeologist at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City, and Catherine Fowler were working to compare these mat samples to woven textiles in other parts of the world.

Willow Creek Site: Located in the Modoc National Forest, outside Susanville in northeastern California, managed by the BLM. A number of petroglyphs were found here, symbols with astronomical meanings. The site has been partially built, manipulated so the user can predict certain important celestial events very precisely. (With the help of this site the user can track the yearly cycle of the sun and the 19-year cycle of the moon.)

Browns Valley Male: a male, dated to 9,710 years ago, no relation to the Indians. Buried by the Sioux on October 2, 1999.

Buhl Woman: Found in a rock quarry in Buhl Idaho, in 1989, died in her teenage years about 12,800 years ago. No study was done before she was reburied by the Shoshone Bannock tribes in 1991. Based on photographic evidence Dr. Owsley has calculated the skull's dimensions and concluded that she had no relation to the Indian population.

Grimes Point Child: A 10-year-old girl who died about 10,800 years ago. Presently at the Carson City Museum, claimed by the Paiute.

Minnesota Woman: From Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, 1931. Dated: 6,775 years B.C. No relation to Native Americans. DNA test was successful. The Sioux Tribe in South Dakota buried her on October 2, 1999.

The Hour Glass Cave Male: About 9,140 years old, found in the Colorado Rockies in 1988. No research was done. Reburied by the Southern Ute Tribe.

Winnemucca Lake: Dry lakebed northeast of Reno. Walter Cronberg discovered a cave high up in the hills, overlooking the dry lakebed in February of 1947. (*Nevada Sunday Morning,* Aug. 1, 1948) They found the caves "on the southeast fringe of mountains that circle the dry lakebed." About 30 caves had been explored in the area. They have found "two complete skulls," "10 or 15 thigh bones and fragments of other skulls" and "numerous artifacts."

The caves were explored again by Dr. Richard Shutler in 1961. (*Nevada State Journal*, July 23, 1961) Large number of items recovered from ten different caves. (Map 34. F-5.)

"Paleo Kid." The bones of a child, presently in the possession of the Nevada State Museum in Carson City, the 10,600-year-old "Paleo Kid," a girl nine or 10 years old with the same long skull shape as Spirit Cave man, also has a Carabelli's cusp, a Caucasoid trait, discussed by Dr. Chatters.

On June 4, 1963, A local newspaper in western Nevada declared G.C. Rollins of Lovelock, Nev., "Mr. Treasure Hunter of 1963" for finding a "mummified man, which Columbia University has carbon-dated as being 35,000 years old."

Conclusions:

As a final conclusion one cannot fail to understand that hidden hands are constantly working to manipulate, to change, to destroy the history of this land when it does not conform to their desires.

If they are successful we will lose a chance for the examination of this extremely rare phenomenon; an incalculable loss for future generations of scientists who will surely have new, improved methods to examine these remains.

In the words of physical anthropologists Douglas W. Owsley of the Smithsonian Institution and Richard L. Jantz of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville: "if a pattern of returning [such] remains without study develops, the loss to science will be incalculable and we will never have the data required to understand the earliest populations in America."

The present reality is that this pattern has been already established and we are living in a dark age where historical facts are manipulated, selected and destroyed by a political elite, depending on the need of the day. ❖

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STATE BY STATE

California: Mostin site, 8,470 years B.C.

Montana: Anzick site, human skeletal material, dated 10,680 years.

Nevada: Locations in Nevada are specified on the "Nevada Atlas & Gazetteer," DeLorme Corp.

Texas: Midland dated 11,600 years.

INTERNATIONAL

Russian, Japanese and American scientists working at a very rich site in the Vladivostoc/Ustinovka area that is 25,000 years old, showing similarities to the New World sites, only half that age. (*Vladivostok News*, November 13, 1997, issue #154.

GEORGE KADAR is a small businessman in San Clemente, California. His interest in the Kennewick Man led him to craft this excellent article, revealing an unsuspected talent for descriptive writing. A TBR subscriber and strong supporter since its inception, Mr. Kadar encourages other subscribers to investigate the many historical anomalies in America and write about them. Mr. Kadar would also like to thank colleague Stan Hess of Hayden, Idaho, for his assistance in the creation of this article.

HULTON GETTY PHOTO ARCHIVE

The World visits Hitler

By General Leon Degrelle

Nineteen thirty-six was a great year for the Third Reich. Many of the social improvements, often the envy of the world, were in full flower. The military was expanding, as was a true sense of national pride. Roads, railroads and jobs were plentiful, and the economy, in the midst of the depression, was booming. All of this was very clear to those who came to Berlin for the Olympics that year.

In organizing the 1936 Olympic games, Adolf Hitler had taken care that that there should never be any exaggerated propaganda. During the weeks of the games political discussions had been all but eliminated from the daily life of the Reich.

Foreigners were invited much more to festivities and theatrical productions than to political discussions, which the regime, sure of itself, made a deliberate effort to avoid.

The visitors, François-Poncet would later write, rather than going to meeting after meeting, attended a succession of festive parties of an expansiveness and grandeur that had never been known in Germany before Hitler; it was a question of which among the Berlin hotels would receive its guests with the most taste and splendor.

Marshal Goering had recreated for his guests, in the gardens of his ministry building, an enchanting 18th-century village that lacked neither artisan workshops, nor the farrier's forge, nor the inn and its crockery jugs, nor the relay of horses for the stagecoach. He had sumptuously received his guests at a table of unusual dimensions that has once more been described for us by the French ambassador, in great wonderment:

"At the Berlin opera, newly and lavishly hung with cream-colored satin, Goering had organized a sumptuous dinner party followed by a ball. Wooden flooring connected the stage to the hall; a profusion of footmen in red livery and powdered wigs, holding aloft lanterns on long poles, mark the table-area aisles swarming with a host of uniforms, glittering costumes and women in fancy dresses."

Ribbentrop, for his part, had organized a reception at his splendid Dahlem villa, where he regaled seven hundred European guests with Pommery champagne under a gigantic tent that had been set up in the gardens.

As for Goebbels, he had invited more than 1,000 important people to poetic Peacock Isle for an Italian Night. It is clear from this choice how completely any narrow nationalism had been put aside.

Ambassador Schmidt recounts that "there was dining and dancing and . . . interpreting. Lots of speeches, toasts, private conversations: '*Ach, Herr Schmidt, helfen Sie doch schnell einmal! Ich moechte mit Lord Londonderry sprechen!*'—'*Monsieur Schmidt, deux mots seulement avec Dr Goebbels!*'—'Do you know where Goering is?' That's what I heard on all sides."

The festivities at Goebbels's had very nearly been spoiled by bad weather:

"As it rained during the day, planes have been sent out in all directions looking for new supplies. The trees have become luminous candelabra. The *pontoniers* of the Reichswehr have thrown down a footbridge of boats to link the island with the land and with upright oars line the passageway for the guests, who are received and conducted to their places by a bevy of girls dressed as Renaissance pages. At midnight rockets shoot into the air in a spectacular fireworks display.

"Hitler," Bénoist-Méchin goes on to say, "receives their majesties and royal highnesses at his table. The splendid festiv-

Facing page: Until the Berlin Olympics of 1936, *the Olympic games had been modest affairs, short on pomp and ceremony. The Berlin games were very different—the first to feature a lavish opening ceremony with parades (designed to showcase the Third Reich). They were also the first to feature the torch relay from the ruins of Olympia in Greece to the host city—a tradition that has been performed at every subsequent games. The flame represents purity and the quest for perfection. In 1936, the chairman of the organizing committee, Carl Diem, suggested what is now the modern Olympic Torch relay. Women wearing ancient-style robes and using a curved mirror and the sun light the Olympic flame at the ancient site of Olympia. The Olympic torch is then passed from runner to runner to the stadium in the hosting city. The flame is kept burning until the games are concluded.*

ities fill the guests of honor, the diplomats, and eminent personalities from all over the world with astonishment and admiration."

They were even taken for a ride above Germany in zeppelins so that they could have a clear and close-up view of the new network of freeways.

"A real occasion" for them, they said.

Ambassador Schmidt, who was so attentive to Hitler at the time of his glory and yet would be so small-minded in denigration of him when it was all over, felt compelled to register the astonishment of these famous foreigners for whom he acted as interpreter as he moved about and mingled with the guests.

"Many of them warmly expressed their admiration for Hitler, for his efforts in favor of keeping the peace, and for the achievements of National Socialist Germany. Those days seemed to me then as a sort of apotheosis for Hitler and the Third Reich. I could clearly see in the course of these conversations, which were usually quite short, that the foreigners almost without exception regarded Hitler with great interest, not to mention with the greatest admiration.

"It was a fantastic spectacle," he said in conclusion, "and everyone who was there, whether later friendly or in the enemy camp, still remembers it today."

Throughout that year of 1936 which passed so easily from the great tumult of the reoccupation of the Rhineland and the uproar about the "Nuremberg Laws" to the footmen in red livery and powdered wigs of the dazzling festivities of the Olympic Games, there was a succession of visits of very prominent persons from abroad, from French Minister Bastide and the governor of the Bank of France, Labeyrie, to Lord Londonderry, the British Air Secretary, and Sir Robert Vansittart, permanent secretary of the Foreign Office.

Ambassador/interpreter Schmidt wrote relative to these multiple conversations: "They confirmed that foreigners, at least those who came to Germany that year, still considered Hitler with a growing and not at all disparaging interest."

Afterward many of those visitors would change their minds when they saw that peaceful and hardworking Germany was on the way to becoming the first power on the continent, thus treading on the toes of the proprietors of the past, who did not recognize the right of the modern world to change drivers.

When the Reich had become twice the size of France in terms of population—after reuniting all her separate sons with the liberation of the Austrians and the Sudeten Germans in 1938 and 1939—and the Balkans had become wide-open territory for the economic expansion of the Third Reich, then the compliments were succeeded by the gnashing of teeth.

They were willing to admire Hitler, but only on condition that he never surpass by so much as a millimeter the level marked on the Franco-British standard.

In 1936, before those outbursts of jealousy, Germany's recovery, progressing within four years from decay to rebirth, evoked sincere and lively astonishment from every unprejudiced visitor.

In that summer of 1936, addressing his own people as well as those abroad, Hitler had been able, proudly but without vain ostentation, to draw up his balance sheet as a successful administrator:

"How our enemies would have laughed," he said before the microphones, "if I had said to them on January 30, 1933 that at the end of four years the number of German unemployed would be down to less than a million; that the forced expropriation of our countrymen would have come to an end; that our income from agriculture would be greater than in any peacetime year in our history;

"That our annual national income would go from 41 to 56 billion marks;

"That the German middle class and artisan class would experience an unimagined development;

"That our commerce would be reborn;

"That our ports would no longer be ships' graveyards, and that in 1936, in our own German shipyards, 640,000 tons of new shipping would be under construction;

"That innumerable factories would have not just doubled, but tripled and quadrupled the volume of their production;

"That the Krupp establishments would know the full-time roar of the rolling mills and power hammers;

"And that in all these enterprises, the principal driving force of the endeavor would be not the unscrupulous gain of the individual but the devotion of all for the good of the nation;

"That the automobile factories would not just come out of their lethargy but grow in such dizzying fashion that the output of cars, which was at 40,000 in 1932, would rise to 250,000 in 1936; that in four years the deficits of the nation and of the municipalities would be wiped out, and that the surplus in tax revenues would reach 5 billion marks annually;

"That our railroads would be soundly managed and our trains the fastest in the world;

"That the German Reich would be provided with a network of roads whose quality and beauty surpass anything of this kind ever constructed since the beginning of civilization;

"That of the 7,000 kilometers of freeway planned, 1,000 kilometers would already be open for traffic and more than 4,000 under construction barely four years later;

"That whole working-class housing developments, containing hundreds of thousands of new houses, would be rising out of the ground;

"That hundreds and hundreds of new bridges would span the valleys and rivers;

"That the German theater and German music would celebrate a resurrection worthy of the immortal masterpieces of our past;

"That the entire German nation would participate in this prodigious spiritual renewal;

"And that all this would be accomplished without a single Jew having any part in the directing of the nation.

"Yes, I'll say it again: what would the answer of our enemies have been if I had told them that all this would be a reality in less than four years?

"Nevertheless, today, it has all been accomplished, and you have only to look around you to convince yourself it is true."

The most unexpected visitor Hitler received in the autumn of 1936, after this official statement, had been Germany's most relentless enemy during World War I, Lloyd George, the former British prime minister, the very same man who, on the day after the armistice, had called for hanging the Kaiser and for squeezing the German lemon "until the pips squeak."

Adolf Hitler strides into the arena with his entourage, *including the mayor of Berlin, at the opening ceremonies of the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin. The International Olympic Committee had awarded the games to Berlin in 1931 with no inkling that Hitler was to take power in Germany two years later. The Germans built four grandiose stadiums, swimming pools, an outdoor theater, a polo field and an Olympic Village that had 150 cottages for the athletes. These games were the first ones televised and the first to use Telex transmissions of the results.*

He had also turned up in Berchtesgaden after Roehm had been eliminated and after the promulgation on November 15, 1935 of the "anti-Jewish" Nuremberg Laws.

He did not seem to be the least disconcerted by them.

He would not change sides either until the Reich, after its complete reunification in 1938, had begun to weigh too heavy in the scales with which her gracious British majesty measured the weight of various peoples.

In September of 1936, when Lloyd George visited Hitler, he was overflowing with amiability.

Hitler, hand out to welcome him: "I am especially glad to receive the man whom we here in Germany have always considered the real victor of the World War." Lloyd George, beaming: "I consider myself very fortunate to meet the man who, after the defeat, has known how to get the German people behind him and going back uphill."

They spent the whole September afternoon together until seven o'clock in the evening, long evoking memories of the war when the then unknown corporal had so often fought against the Tommies of Lloyd George.

Then they talked politics.

Lloyd George accepted the responsibility for the blame Hitler laid on the alliances that had been so fatal for the peace of Europe in 1914 and which the antifascists of 1936 in Paris, Prague and Moscow wanted to set up once more, this time against the Third Reich.

"They have always been a dangerous thing," said Lloyd George spiritedly, shaking his mop of white hair. "They widened the last war like a prairie fire. Without them the conflict might have been localized."

Similarly he nodded assent when Hitler found fault with the unreasoning plots of foreign military staff officers who were politically ill informed and had nothing but battles in mind. In London, these "staff talks" had opposed his offers aimed at a rapprochement between the German and British first cousins. Lloyd George deplored the fact that his efforts had been "unhappily thwarted."

The conversation then turned to the social revolution of the Third Reich.

Lloyd George: "National Socialism has undertaken experiments in this area that are of great interest to England."

Hitler: "It is not a question of experiments, but of a plan that has matured over a long period of time."

Lloyd George said he was convinced of it, "with a warm eloquence that bordered on enthusiasm," Schmidt reports. "He (Lloyd George) spoke of the measures taken to eliminate unemployment, of sickness insurance, social welfare work, and the use of leisure time. He had already looked over a number of projects completed by the 'Labor Front' and seemed very impressed by what he had seen."

"The old victor of World War I ended his visit with the young dictator of the Third Reich. They agreed to meet again the next day at tea time, when Lloyd George planned to bring his daughter Megan."

The young Megan was waiting impatiently for her father when he returned to his Berchtesgaden hotel.

When she saw him get out of the Fuehrer's car, he was so radiant, his eyes so sparkling and alive, and his gait made so youthful by the pleasure of his interview, that Megan laughed and raising her arm said: "*Heil Hitler*."

Filmmaker Blackballed by Nazis and Anti-Nazis Alike?

Leni Riefenstahl (1902-2003), a famous German filmmaker, filmed the 1936 Olympic games and made them into her movie *Olympiad*.* (Above she poses with some of the 1936 German Olympic athletes.) The power of Riefenstahl's work is undeniable, even today. When put in charge of the American propaganda film effort, Frank Capra looked at his competition—Riefenstahl's *Triumph of the Will*—and confessed that it "scared the hell out of me." Pauline Kael pronounced *Olympiad* one of the "greatest films ever directed by a woman." The eagerness with which nazi dictator Adolf Hitler encouraged her work, and his loyalty to her when members of his inner circle like Goebbels tried to blackball her, were remarkable. Some have claimed the two were lovers, but there is no evidence of this. Riefenstahl spent most of the war working on *Tiefland*, a rural melodrama that owed a lot to the overblown "mountain films" that made her a star in the 1920s. Though the filmmaker's work was varied and abundant, she remained best known for *Triumph of the Will*, a documentary about the 1934 Nazi Party Congress in Nuremberg, and the four-hour epic *Olympiad*, about the 1936 Olympics in Berlin—both commissioned by Hitler. "I don't know what I should apologize for," she said at age 100. "All my films won prizes." Riefenstahl never joined the Nazi Party. And though she spent three years under Allied arrest after the war, postwar tribunals cleared her of any wrongdoing. She insisted that her films were not propaganda: "I'm an artist, not a politician. *Olympiad* doesn't glorify any one nation. It glorifies the athletic body." Nevertheless, many in the West blackballed her from the end of World War II until her recent death.

***Both parts of *Olympiad: Festival of the People* by Leni Riefenstahl are available from TBR BOOK CLUB. Part I, #148, 111 minutes, $29.95, VHS. Part II, #160, 90 minutes, $29.95. TBR subscribers take 10% off. S&H applies. Order from TBR using the coupon on page 80 or call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge your purchase to Visa or MasterCard.**

The old Welshman stopped short and grew solemn. He looked straight at his daughter: "You're right, *Heil Hitler*," he replied. "I'll say it myself, because he is truly a great man."

Upon his return to England, Lloyd George wrote for *The Daily Express* these lines that seem unprecedented to anyone reading them after half a century of incessant anti-Hitler brainwashing: "Hitler has single-handedly lifted Germany out of the depths. He is a born leader, a dynamic personality with a determined will and a brave heart whom the old trust and the young idolize." Arnold Toynbee, the celebrated British historian, also "returned from Germany convinced of Hitler's peaceful intentions."

Amid the fireworks, the festivities, the gold medals, Hitler had nonetheless discreetly devoted the better part of his time to going forward with the creation of his Wehrmacht.

To be sure, it was not with the intention of ever hurling it against Paris. Much less against London. That ought to have been clear to everyone for some years. But the Soviet problem more and more disturbed him; in truth, it haunted him. Stalin's armies at his doorstep in that autumn of 1936, as he reminded himself every hour of the day, were four times as strong as his own in men and 10 times as strong in tanks.

Hitler was in no way ready to face the enormous power of the USSR. The return to conscription, national military service, the reconstruction of the Wehrmacht, tentatively set at 36 divisions, all dated only from the preceding year.

His orders concerning the war economy plan that he had commissioned Goering to develop—the four-year plan—dated from that very summer.

If Stalin had not killed Marshal Tukhachevsky and 30,000 officers of his armies, he could have destroyed Hitler before he had reached a minimum of power. That liquidation had forced a pause on the part of the Russians in the nick of time.

But Stalin was a communist, which means he intended to conquer the world. He was also, in another aspect, a successor of the czars, an imperialist like the great Russian conquerors of former days.

The elimination of Tukhachevsky had simply staved things off for a time. Hitler needed to make haste. He had at most only a few years in which to achieve the complete reunification of the Germans inside the Reich (that was done) and the Germans outside (still to do). The 10 million compatriots between the Danube and the foothills of the Sudetens would not be gathered in lightly or without the possibility of conflict.

The year 1937, a year of peace, would in reality be the armed vigil before Hitler entered forbidden territory. ❖

GENERAL LEON DEGRELLE was an individual of exceptional intellect and physical courage, dedicated to western culture. He fought not only for belgium but for the survival of Christian Europe, preventing the continent from being inundated by Stalin's savage hordes. What Degrelle has to say, as an eyewitness to some of the key events in the history of the 20th century, is vastly important within the historical and factual context of his time and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it.

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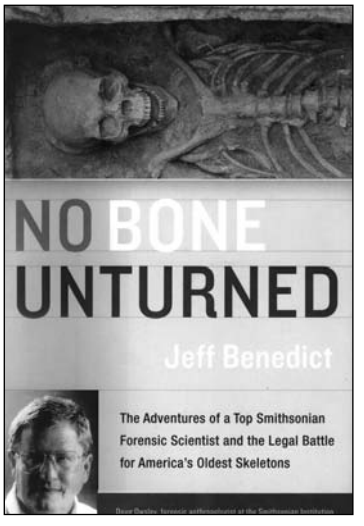
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Jeff Benedict
The Adventures of a Top Smithsonian Forensic Scientist and the Legal Battle for America's Oldest Skeletons

Investigative journalist Jeff Benedict, the author of ***No Bone Unturned***, no only unveils a compelling portrait of the man behind America's most notorious case of historical suppression but also gives a fascinating look inside the world of forensic science as seen through the eyes of a leading specialist, the Smithsonian's Doug Owsley.

Just days before Owsley was to begin studying the Kennewick skeleton, federal authorities seized it and announced it would be repatriated to the native American tribes who claimed it as their own. Along with seven of America's leading scientists, Owsley sued the U.S. government over custody. At stake was a wide body of information about our past and our history that would be lost forever if the bones were reburied. Study of the bones might radically reform our notions about the peopling of the Americas. Worse, for those whose careers were based upon faulty notions about the so-called "Mongoloid invasion," study of the Kennewick Man might prove that science has been dead wrong about "who got to America first." And, yes, even worse than that, the skeleton appeared to be that of a Caucasian. That skeleton had to be buried!

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